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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 10 and 14.

Nazi 'Gains' Unconfirmed; Traffic Survey Cut Loses; Two-Year Victory Possible

The World's Day—August 1, 1941

Russia: Nazi Leningrad Claims Unconfirmed

Lack of confirmation of Nazi claims that they were on the point of reaching Leningrad lent color to assumption that the claims were exaggerated. London experts even saw the German offensive seriously held up. [Page 7.]

Russian reserves up to 3,000,000 men were declared by Russian circles in London ready to be thrown against the Germans the moment these showed signs of reaching the end of their attack.

German communiqué of today, one of the briefest of the war, merely said battles were "developing in our favor."

New England: Traffic Survey Bill Engrossed

The Massachusetts House of Representatives engrossed a bill for a $250,000 State-wide traffic survey after defeating an attempt to reduce the cost to $100,000 by 126-73. [Earlier legislative news: Page 2.]

Three Hyde Park youths, charged with damaging a city playground while attempting to put it in good condition, won their case when Judge Casey refused to issue complaints in West Roxbury Court. [Page 5.]

Swiss-Americans in Boston celebrated the 650th anniversary of Swiss Confederation. [Page 5.]

A strike of 1,154 workers at the Converse Rubber Company in Malden was settled when both sides agreed to arbitration. [Page 2.]

An incomplete 236-mile pipeline which will reduce New England's gas shortage was welded across the Canadian-American border. [Page 2.]

Washington: Defeat of Axis Estimated

Victory over the Axis would be possible within two years if the vital mechanical advantage of Anglo-American industrial production is utilized to the utmost, the Brookings Institution declared in a report by Dr. Louis Marlio, French economist. [Page 8.]

More drastic action than the nightly closing of about 100,000 retail gasoline stations in the East will be taken if necessary to conserve motor fuel, Petroleum Co-ordinator Ickes warned. [Page 19.]

Herbert E. Gaston, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, said owners of the Japanese liner Tatuta Maru at San Francisco would be allowed to discharge the entire cargo and have all the time needed to do it. Aboard the big liner was a $2,500,000 cargo of raw silk which the ship's master had arranged to carry back to Japan. Tea, furs, egg yolks, albumin, and straw braid also were aboard.

The House Military Affairs Committee approved a bill authorizing the President to seize military and naval equipment, supplies and munitions, and machinery or tools and materials necessary for the making, achieving or operating such equipment.

The Air Corps is planning to build four special type armored target ships at a cost of $1,000,000 each to give Army aviators practice in bombing battleships. Sand-loaded bombs would be used in attacks at sea.

James L. Fly, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, ordered its legal staff to take steps to force Edwin S. Friendly, business manager of the New York Sun, and James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville, Tenn., Banner, to testify at the inquiry into newspaper ownership of radio stations.

Maximum military service of two and a half years for citizen soldiers, 18 months in addition to the 12-month period now required, was agreed upon in a compromise between Administration and Congressional leaders, Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama told reporters. [Page 9.]

Air and Sea: Only One London Alert in July

London's quietest month in a year was recorded in July when only one air raid alert was sounded. In three months since May 1 London has had only 20 alerts.

British attacks on several places on the island of Sicily were admitted by the Italian High Command.

In Britain: Third Canadian Division Arrives

Canada's third division arrived in the United Kingdom after a speedy Atlantic crossing. Troops were transported in the second large convoy to cross unmolested through the North Atlantic danger zone.

South Wales coal miners, who earlier refused a Government request to work a Sunday night shift, agreed in a 58,662 to 34,836 vote to undertake the shift.

In the Orient: Japan Seeks Thailand Bases?

Demands on Thailand by Japan were reported in London and believed to include bases and raw materials. [Page 1.]

Complete blockade between Japanese occupied and unoccupied areas of Kwantung Province, in China, was claimed by the Japanese military command.

Japanese troops continued to pour into southern Indo-China, occupied under Tokyo's agreement with Vichy France.

In view of Japan's apology for the bombing of the United States gunboat Tutuila at Chungking, China, together with an offer to pay full indemnities, Undersecretary of State Welles said the incident was closed.

National: U. S. Consuls Arrive on West Point

New York (AP)—The United States transport West Point docked with 388 passengers, mostly Consular Service employees. Among the Consular officials returning from Europe was Frederick A. Sterling, Minister to Sweden, on a three-month leave of absence. With Mr. Sterling was Prince Carl Bernadotte of Sweden, who said he was on a business mission.

Americas: Armistice Agreed To by Peru

Quito, Ecuador (AP)—Three mediating nations—Argentina, Brazil and United States—announced that Peru had agreed to end hostilities with Ecuador and that Ecuador was therefore cancelling orders mobilizing new military classes.

Concepcion, Paraguay (AP)—President Vargas of Brazil and his party flew here from Corumba on a good neighbor visit. He is expected to sign a pact with Paraguay for construction of a railway from the Brazilian-Bolivian border to Concepcion.

Hamilton, Ontario (AP)—National Steel Car Corporation strikers have decided to go back to work at 7 a. m. tomorrow on the advice of their union executive, it was announced.

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Weather Predictions

RAIN	FAIR	WARMER	COLDER
	↑ TONIGHT		
	TOMORROW ↓		
COLDER	FAIR	WARMER	RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Third Danish Vessel Sails From Boston

With her registry changed to Panama, and the flag of that country flying over her taffrail, the former Danish freighter Herta Maersk, sailed from Boston today for an undisclosed destination.

The Herta Maersk is the third Danish vessel to leave Boston for active service following the taking over of these vessels by the United States Maritime Commission under the Ship Requisitioning Act.

Chartered to the Maritime Transport of New York, the vessel is to engage in national defense activities.

Penalties In Effect On Women's Pay

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The minimum wage for women office workers which went into effect today with penalties covers some 150,000 women and boys in offices throughout Massachusetts, according to James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

The base pay now ordered by the State will mean the raising of the wage of many stenographers, typists, clerks and other office girls, added the Commissioner, who has the duty of enforcement.

"In our investigations to see whether a minimum wage was needed," he said, "we found some girls getting $8 and $9 a week and quite a number $10 and $12.

"From today on, it is State law that the experienced worker shall be paid $16 a week and the inexperienced $15. Boy and girl messengers are required to receive $13.50 when experienced and if without experience $12.

"This single minimum wage order covers as many workers as in all other women's occupations covered by the 23 previous orders. The office workers make by far the largest group of women to be given a minimum wage since Massachusetts introduced the system nearly 40 years ago.

"Penalties for violation which my Department is authorized to investigate and prosecute," continued the Commissioner, "include:

"1. Payment of less than the established rates is punishable by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $200, or by imprisonment of not less than 10 nor more than 90 days, or both.

"It is not the policy of this Department immediately to bring a violator into court. Most violations occur because of ignorance of the minimum wage orders, and employers are generally glad to comply when notified.

"But if we find an inveterate violator, we do not hesitate to push the case in court and ask for a substantial fine, and if there are

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Moral Effect Of 'Gas' Curb Being Stressed

Closing filling stations at night expected to bring emergency closer to average driver.

Only slight economies in gasoline consumption are expected to come from the adoption of "gasless" nights." The major result of the Federally-sponsored project is envisaged in New England as coming from added moral pressure exerted in wiping out the wasteful driving practice of average car owners.

This conclusion emerged from conferences held in all parts of New England today by motorists groups, trucking organizations, government agencies and gasoline distributors, studying the request of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Co-ordinator, that "gas" sales be abolished between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m., excepting in certain emergency cases.

To the various groups meeting today, the certain emergency cases "appeared to cover most of the night drivers." Economies through actual curtailment of night sales were expected to come from the cutting down of pleasure trips such as the "evening spin" of families with father at the wheel after a day in the office.

Moral Effect Stressed

Forcibly on the economy side, however is the moral effect anticipated upon the average driver who will become more impressed, it is said, with the urgency of the conservation emergency, thereby enlisting his efforts in the reduction of gas consumption during routine driving.

Under a previous plan of voluntary co-operation which is still in operation, motorists have been advised against jack-rabbit starts, neck-jerking stops, and speeds in excess of 20 to 30 miles as marking the gasoline glutton behind the driving wheel.

Proper adjustment of carburetors and other mechanical equipment on automobiles also has been stressed as labeling the patriotic driver doing his part to save the vital emergency defense fluids.

Gasoline distributors received the conservation plan almost with "open arms" for the savings that it would effect in station operating costs. They welcome the privilege of closing down during the nights when business is profitable only to the largest distributors. In some quarters, it was held that the plan might put many small-time distributors out of business.

Conferences Held

Meanwhile, the New England conferences concerned themselves with other ramifications of the "gas" problem such as interpreta-

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

'Gas' men see little saving in night closing: Page 19.

Japan Demands Siam Bases, Shuns Showdown With U.S.; Nazi Peace: New Propaganda

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Confer on Russian Situation

President Roosevelt discussed the military situation in Russia and American aid for the Soviets in a White House conference with a Russian military mission and the Ambassador from Moscow. Left to right: Ambassador Constantine A. Oumansky, Gen. Philip Golikoff, head of the Russian mission, and Capt. T. L. Crystal of the War Department, who presented the group to the President.

3,000,000 Reds mass for counterattack: Page 7.

Sweeping apologies and promises of indemnities satisfy Washington in bombing.

Britain sees growing threat to Singapore, Burma, and India in newest move.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Japan apparently wants no trouble with the United States—at least not yet.

Nippon has beaten diplomatic records with an apology for the bombing of the United States gunboat Tutuila so emphatic and accompanied by such strong assurances against any recurrence and such liberal promises of indemnities that President Roosevelt authorized Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles to announce that the incident was closed.

Bombs splashed all around the Tutuila on Wednesday as she lay at her anchorage in the Yangtze River near the United States Embassy on the far shore from the Chinese Capital of Chungking. No damage to personnel occurred but the ship itself suffered minor structural damage. What stirred Washington to immediate and vehement "representations" in Tokyo was the fact that the bombs came from a formation of 26 Japanese bombers which chose the so-called international "safety zone" on the far side of the river for their target instead of the city of Chungking itself.

Apology Speeded

But Japan didn't even wait for United States Ambassador Grew to reach the Foreign Office in Tokyo with his remarks on the subject. Foreign Office and Navy delegates hurried to the Embassy first. When their apologies did not keep Mr. Grew from his own scheduled trip to the Foreign Office, and when Mr. Welles in his press conference yesterday noon indicated that Washington was not yet satisfied, the Japanese wasted no time with their next move.

At approximately 6:30 yesterday evening—scarcely a day after the Japanese bombs had fallen around the United States Navy vessel—Japanese Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura arrived at the State Department here. Mr. Welles announced subsequently that Admiral Nomura (1) conveyed the formal apology of the Japanese Government, (2) promised to pay full indemnities when the facts are finally determined, (3) informed Mr. Welles of concrete and detailed measures taken to prevent a recurrence of the incident.

Satisfies Demands

It would be difficult not to be satisfied with such an apology, particularly since it was so much quicker and more complete than Japan's action following the bombing of the U. S. S. Panay in 1937. In that previous Yangtze River incident Japan's apologies and tenders of indemnity came much more grudgingly and slowly, although it ended in the payment of more than $2,000,000 damages.

Washington is not only satis-

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Japan has demanded military bases in Thailand (Siam) and control of that country's rubber, rice, and tin production, it was reported authoritatively here today. Japan was said to have offered in exchange restoration of the Province of Laos and the ancient city of Angkor, both in Japanese-dominated French Indo-China.

It was believed in London that Thailand's only alternative to granting bases would be forcible Japanese occupation of them.

[Tokyo announced today an agreement between Japan and Thailand under which Japan gained a large credit for purchases in Thailand, mostly rice, it is presumed.]

Thailand lies partly on the Malay Peninsula, which is tipped by Britain's Singapore fortress, and shares the peninsula for a stretch between Burma and Singapore.

Since Thailand extends to within 400 miles of Singapore, the danger of such concessions, in the British view, is easily seen. By occupation of Thailand's part of the Malay Peninsula, the Japanese could isolate Singapore from any assistance by land from Burma and India.

By establishing bases on the western shore of the peninsula, the Japanese could threaten Burma and India itself by air. There, however, Japanese planes would have to cross the broad Bay of Bengal to reach India proper.

All the fields were said to be equipped with all-weather runways, modern ground facilities, fuel storage reservoirs, and quarters for personnel.

The system would enable an air force based on Malaya to move to any threatened point in a few hours, the statement said.

Burma Prepared

RANGOON, Burma, Aug. 1 (AP)—United States-made Brewster Buffalo fighter planes have taken their place alongside the RAF's Blenheims on Burma air fields, giving new speed and power to Britain's increasingly vigilant watch over this Empire corner, military authorities announced today.

The multi-gun American fighters are similar to those which arrived at Singapore recently to strengthen the defenses of British Malaya.

They were unloaded and assembled here and then were flown to fighter stations along an airfield system stretching from Rangoon to Burma's ring of mountains on the northern and eastern frontiers.

Burma, the announcement said, now is prepared for both offensive and defensive action, based on the airdrome chain which thousands of men and women laborers have cleared in jungles along Burma's borders with China and Thailand.

Japan: Will it move north or south? Page 7.

Hitler Courts Turkey As Peace Intermediary

By Derek Patmore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 1—Ankara has evidently been chosen as one of the chief starting points for Hitler's great peace offensive, warning of which was uttered by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on July 29.

German diplomatic circles here have now revealed peace terms which London admits German Ambassador Franz von Papen submitted through a neutral intermediary to the British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen in Ankara recently.

Hitler's peace terms with Britain and America, to be effective on termination of the Russo-German war, according to these sources, are as follows:

1. Belgium, Holland and Norway would be entirely liberated and made zones of British influence.
2. The British Empire would be left intact.
3. An independent Czech state would be restored without Slovakia.
4. Poland would be liberated, except the Polish industrial area which formerly belonged to Germany.
5. The Ukraine would become an autonomous state, but remain inside the German economic sphere.
6. Conquered Russia would be divided into separate provinces under direct Nazi control and given a new regime.
7. Britain and America, in return for accepting Hitler's peace offer, would be asked to officially recognize Germany's sovereignty in Europe and the existence of Hitler's "New Order" in Europe.

Turkish Mediation Sought

Hitler's peace feelers have already been turned down by London and Washington, but it is learned from a reliable diplomatic source that Herr von Papen is still pressing Turkey to offer its services as mediator for peace.

So far Turkey has not shown any inclination to accept the role proposed for it by Germany and Nazi peace propaganda efforts are having an effect on the Turkish Government that is quite contrary to German expectations.

The Germans had hoped that the Turks would be impressed by the reasonableness of the plan, but the Turks, who are realists, are now commenting that they had no idea that Germany's position was so desperate. Otherwise why should Hitler be so eager for peace?

Moreover, the toughness of Russian resistance is encouraging Turkish morale and convincing military circles here that the Nazi war machine is not invincible.

Meanwhile the surprise of this week has been the sudden postponement of the visit of Dr. Karl Clodius, Germany's economic expert, to Turkey. The news that Hitler's economic strategist was not to be expected here until Sept. 1 is interpreted in diplomatic circles as showing that Berlin feels the present time is unsuitable for intense economic and political pressure upon Turkey.

The Alternative

Undoubtedly Turkey would welcome a real peace, but Turkey, like Britain and America, is now realizing that peace with Hitler is impossible. Should Hitler's desperate peace efforts fail—and undoubtedly they've failed already—certain quick developments can be anticipated in the Middle East as well as in the Balkans.

A neutral diplomat from Sofia informs me that feverish military preparations are continuing in Bulgaria. He said that Nazi circles there are openly expressing their discontent with the Turks, whom they thought they had won after the Turko-German pact of June 18.

The Bulgarians are taking the strictest steps not to allow foreigners to see their military preparations. Many new airfields are being constructed there and the

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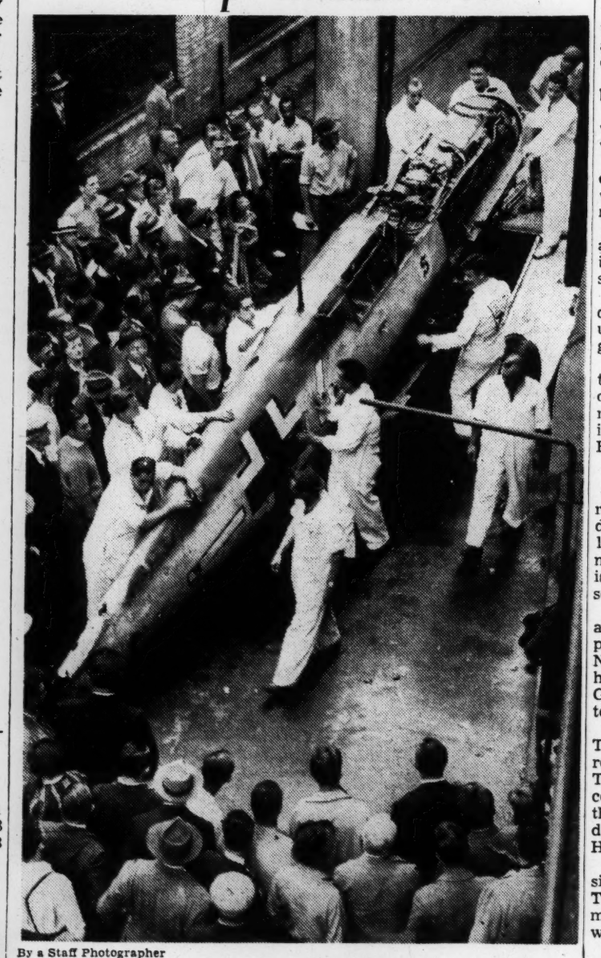
It Helps Britain Now



By a Staff Photographer

On Exhibition in Boston

This Nazi Messerschmitt plane, shot down by the British in a night raid over London, went on public exhibition at the Wilbur Theater, Boston, this morning for the benefit of Bundles for Britain. It is shown as it was being assembled outside the theater. The exhibition will be open from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. daily for five days.

Anti-Axis Moves by Americas Aid Unity

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—The German Government was accused today of barefaced impudence by Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, for its attempt to induce the Mexican Government to protest the United States' blacklist of pro-Axis firms.

Hailing the Mexican rejection of the German note as proof of Pan-American solidarity against Axis encroachments, the Acting Secretary called it a heartening demonstration of the fact that the American republics are alive to the dangers of the present moment.

Secretary Welles ridiculed the German charge that the blacklist was a coercive measure against Mexican trade, saying that he knew of no country in history that had been more jealous of its rights and its sovereignty than had Mexico.

He added that neither the Government of Mexico nor that of any other Latin-American nation needed any suggestion from Germany as to how to preserve its rights.

In commending the Mexican action, Mr. Welles declared that it had been taken in line with the interests of Pan-American solidarity and the decisions of the Pan-American Conference at Havana last year.

The Mexican rejection of the German request together with Argentina's order to the German Ambassador in Buenos Aires to get rid of a German short-wave radio transmitter, plus anti-Nazi steps by other South American governments have encouraged officials here to expect increasing Latin-American support of Washington's drive against Nazi-Fascist activities in the Western Hemisphere.

Comments of approval in official quarters at these anti-Nazi moves were accompanied by a report that the United States has already sounded out various Latin-American nations on the possibility of blacklisting firms doing business with Japan in the event the latter follows up its occupation of French Indo-China with further aggression.

The expected willingness of most of Latin America to accept the American blacklist of entities suspected of aiding Germany and Italy is seen here as auguring a favorable reception if the blacklist is extended to firms or individuals operating for the advantage of Japan.

President Roosevelt, commenting at a press conference on the armistice between Peru and Ecuador, announced July 31, said he was extremely gratified and expressed hope that their boundary dispute of many years standing would be settled peacefully, even if it required a long time.

Mexico rebuffs Nazi request to protest U. S. blacklist: Page 3.

Roosevelt Hails Soviet Stand

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—While his most intimate friend and Lease Lend Administrator, Harry L. Hopkins, conferred with Joseph Stalin and Soviet officials at Moscow, President Roosevelt in a statement which he authorized for direct quotation here declared of the Russian resistance to Germany:

"It is magnificent and frankly better than any military expert in Germany thought it would be."

The statement followed developments in several fields focused on bringing American support to the Russian war effort.

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized that this support is strictly on a payment basis and that he sees no prospect of the Soviet receiving aid under the lease-lend program. Russia has thus far not come under the lease-lend category, he said, adding that the reason is simply that the Russians have the money to pay for the assistance they are seeking in this country.

Mr. Roosevelt's comment followed a personal discussion at the White House yesterday with Constantine A. Oumansky, Soviet Ambassador, and the Russian Military Mission now in this city. The discussions closely paralleled the trip of Mr. Hopkins to Moscow and symbolize the good will which the Administration feels for the Russian resistance, which will be followed by actual supplies and goods purchased here.

Newspapermen asked Mr. Roosevelt if American military observers had not been equally surprised by

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

U. S. and Canada in New Welding of Interests—This Time It's an Oil Pipe Line

High Officials See Carrier Joined at Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH TROY, Vt., Aug. 1—A 236-mile pipe line which, when completed, will daily do the work of 200 crude oil tankers and hence relieve New England's gasoline shortage, was ceremoniously welded across the Canadian-American border here today.

Officials of both nations jointly wielded electrical welding equipment, joining together two sections of pipe exactly on the international border, and dedicated the new line to British-American defense against Nazi aggression.

The pipe line, built by two subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, is expected to pump 50,000 barrels of crude oil a day from South Portland, Maine, to refineries in Montreal. Company officials plan to complete the line this coming fall and begin pumping oil Dec. 1.

More than 40 miles of the 12-inch pipe have been laid since construction began some two months ago.

Representing Canada in today's ceremony was a delegation headed by C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supplies. The American Minister to Canada, J. P. Moffat, and Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont were among those representing the United States. W. S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, also took part.

The Canadian delegation was escorted to the scene by a troop of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The $8,000,000 project will have the effect of shortening the present route of oil tankers from South America to Montreal, cutting 10 to 12 days from the trip. At present they must go north of their destination to the Gulf of St. Lawrence and back down the St. Lawrence River to Montreal.

Freed for more frequent voyages to the South, the tankers will be able to deliver about 33,000 additional barrels of oil every day to ports along the eastern seaboard, it is estimated.

New England drivers, faced with evening "black-outs" on gasoline stations, should welcome this partial relief of the shortage—which, in the last analysis, is one of transportation and not of supply, it is pointed out.

South End Artist First Seeking Mayoralty of Hub

The first person to make application for nomination papers for candidacy in Boston's coming mayoralty contest is Philip J. Diehl, South End artist, who filed his application late today.

Mr. Diehl, is a native of Somerville, is listed in the City Directory as living at 19 Union Park. He was a voter in Boston from 1928 to 1930 and again from 1936 to 1937, and registered for the voting list again only last week. He is not well known in Hub political circles.

Coast Guardsmen Testing for Gas

Officers receiving instruction in gas warfare from Lieut. J. S. Loewus, as defense measure. Tent containing gas chamber in rear. Instruction was given at Gallop's Island, Boston Harbor, and will be repeated at Salem Air Base next week. Mobile unit used in touring country said to be first of kind.

Moral Effect Is Stressed In 'Gas' Station Closing

Continued from Page 1

tions to be set upon the Federal request as to emergency driving privileges, the reason why New England finds itself deprived of gasoline supplies, and the celebrations attending the Canadian-Vermont border connection of a fuel pipeline to run from Montreal to Portland, Maine.

The questions are asked: What constitutes emergency driving at night?

If a man and his family of six is caught on the highways without gasoline, is this a public health emergency? Should he be given enough gas to get his family sheltered for the night, or should the family sleep in the car? And if sudden emergencies arise, so-called, where a driver needs to get from one place to another quickly, what red tape will he have to go through to get there?

The Federal Government has set no interpretation on these emergency actions, other than to stipulate that commercial vehicles shall not be deprived of gasoline and that fuel shall be provided for vehicles in the interests of public health and safety.

New England agencies are concerned more over the possible outgrowth of complications than they are over the possibility of immediate hardships arising from the program. For instance, the designation of emergency stations, it is felt, may force some stations out of business, while gasoline sales are thrown into the laps of competitors. Considerable care is asked for in this connection.

The American Automobile Association, through its local branch, the Boston Automobile Club, hailed the program as further pressure in behalf of a good-driving campaign this organization has been trying to put across for 25 years. The threat of gasoline rationing and possible serious curtailments of sales is behind the new Federal request for closing the stations at night, the Club stated.

Truckmen Wary

The Massachusetts Motor Truck Club was wary of the program, anticipating that out of it may come a complete shutdown of gas stations after dark, thus forcing trucks out on the highways in daylight hours to slow down highway transportation and increase highway hazards. Capt. E. C. Benway, Manager of the Club, anticipated that many commercial vehicles would be caught without gasoline between stations and be forced to delay shipments.

David H. Howie, Gasoline Conservation Director for Massachusetts, stated: "This request is in accordance with a plan first submitted by the retail gasoline dealers of Massachusetts themselves. The gasoline distributors welcome it. Only by a 33½ per cent reduction in gasoline use can Massachusetts hope to avert a critical shortage within the next few months."

The shortage is not a gasoline shortage, in effect, but a shortage of transportation facilities in getting gasoline from production centers into New England. The pipeline laying which Canadian and American officials are celebrating on the Vermont-Canada border today, is the first attempt to give New England adequate fuel supplies by land. The taking of more than 50 ship tankers for defense purposes has catapulted New England into a gasoline drought. And this drought may be felt in lack of fuel oil supplies for home heating systems next winter.

Stations to Close

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company today notified its eastern division managers to close all company-owned and operated service stations in the 13 Atlantic Coast states from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m., beginning Sunday, as requested by Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold Ickes.

"With respect to other stations selling Socony-Vacuum products but not operated by this company," the notice added, "we have of course no control. We are confident, however, that these stations also will co-operate with the co-ordinator's restrictions."

Arbitration Ends Rubber Plant Strike

A substantial victory for arbitration was won in settlement of the strike of 1,154 workers at the Converse Rubber Co., in Malden, the biggest tie-up in the State, observers commented today. Defense work was involved.

A plan for arbitrating differences was accepted by spokesmen for both sides late yesterday afternoon. The union membership at a mass meeting last evening then ratified the recommendations of their leaders. On Monday the employees go back to work.

The formula was worked out by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration after a number of conferences with company and union officials and their attorneys.

The strike began last Monday. The plant is making various products for the Army, Navy and Air Corps in addition to its usual business.

E. A. Raleigh, an organizer for the American Federation of Labor who helped to bring about the adjustment, commented today:

"I consider this an outstanding gain for arbitration."

Questions which will be arbitrated include the type of shop, whether open, closed or preferential; wages; paid vacations; and termination of contract date.

The company offered an increase of 2½ cents an hour in pay which will go into effect on resumption of work. Arbitration will start from that point, rather than the previous rates.

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration was agreed on to do the arbitrating.

The union asked a closed shop, a flat increase of 20 cents an hour for all employees, two weeks' paid vacations, the check-off system of collecting union dues, etc. The plant was organized three months ago after a National Labor Relations Board election.

Way Cleared For Bakeries' Strike Accord

Quick ending of Boston's newest bread strike was made possible this afternoon by agreement between spokesmen of both sides for the workers to return to their jobs and negotiate.

Striking bakery workers at the two Bond Bread Bakeries will vote on the plan this evening. If they accept, negotiations will begin Monday.

The program adopted this afternoon follow a recommendation of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Board recommended:

1. That all employees now on strike shall return to work at once without discrimination.
2. That the company and the union will then agree to enter into negotiations for the settlement of the dispute between them.

The dispute is an aftermath of the four weeks' strike of the bakery drivers, which kept the bakery workers idle. These inside workers at the two Bond plants asked the company to pay them for the time lost.

A. B. Clark, of Springfield, Mass., General Sales Manager for New England of the General Baking Co., which operates the two Bond Bakeries here, said:

"We are willing to arbitrate the question of paying the inside workers for the time they lost due to the strike of the bakery drivers.

"We have been ready to arbitrate the issue from the very start, in accordance with our contract with the bakery and confectionery workers union.

"The agreement which both the company and the union signed carries the following article on arbitration:

"Both parties to this agreement agree that should any controversy arise which cannot be amicably settled between the Company, the Committee, and the Union, such dispute shall be submitted to the State Board of Arbitration, and pending negotiations there shall be no cessation of work or strike or lockout."

Charles Edward Lord

Charles Edward Lord, who passed on today at his home in Newton, was one of the original Trustees of the Shawmut Realty Trust. He held the position of Trustee from June 16, 1914, until April of this year, when he retired at his own request. The Shawmut Realty Trust was established by The Christian Science Board of Directors to acquire and manage property surrounding The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Born in Newton, Mass., Mr. Lord completed his education in the Newton schools in 1875, and in 1880 became Assistant to the Purchasing Agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, a position which he held for 10 years. In 1890 he joined the office of his father at George C. Lord & Company, engaged in boat construction and supply. He also held office with the New England Mutual Insurance Company.

By a Staff Photographer

150,000 Women Office Workers and Boys Protected

Upper—The two key figures in today's climax of Massachusetts' 40 years' consideration of minimum wage orders for women—James T. Moriarty (left), State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, and Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Minimum Wage Commission. Commissioner Moriarty made the minimum wage for women office workers and boy minors mandatory with penalties today, and has charge of its enforcement. Gen. Cole led the Minimum Wage Commission in adopting the plan and approving the rates of pay. Lower—Miss Eileen Hickey, a typical stenographer.

Penalties Go Into Effect Today On Women Office Workers Pay

Continued from Page 1

subsequent violations which are obviously willful, to request a jail sentence.

"2. Failure to keep records of the hours worked and wages paid, to furnish them to the State on request, or to falsify them is punishable by a fine of not less than $25 or more than $100.

"Every employer is required to keep a daily record of the hours worked every day. It is not enough to record that a woman or minor office worker put in so many hours during the week. Each day's hours are required.

"All these penalties apply to every boy under 21 years as well as to every woman and girl.

"3. Retroactive wages are collectable under the law. An office worker who is paid less than the minimum is entitled to go to court to collect the difference for as long as she has been underpaid. A worker who has thus suffered may also collect the costs and such reasonable attorney's fees as are allowed by the court.

"Usually this department is able to work out a collection without a resort to the courts.

"4. There is also a penalty for failure to post a large placard containing the provisions of the minimum wage order on the premises of an employer. Many thousands of these placards will be ready for distribution soon.

Every type of office worker in private employment in the State comes under the law, the Commissioner noted.

Girls in professional offices, such as those of lawyers, doctors and dentists, are included.

Road Study Bill on Way To Enactment

A $250,000 special commission study of traffic bottlenecks throughout the State, substitute for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's original $19,400,000 Central Artery program, was today on its way toward final legislative approval.

The House yesterday ordered the measure to a third reading after a futile battle by Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, to cut the amount to $100,000.

Under the resolve an 11-member commission will be established to make the engineering study, with particular attention to Boston's traffic problems. The commission would report to the 1943 Legislature.

Racing: Several bills to increase taxation of horse and dog race betting receipts were rejected by the House of Representatives.

Bowling Alleys: Gov. Leverett Saltonstall vetoed a bill to allow boys between 16 and 18 years of age to work in bowling alleys until 12 midnight.

Workmen's Compensation: Organized labor today prepared to carry to the 1942 State ballot the issue of establishing a State fund for Workmen's Compensation.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, disclosed today that his organization next week will submit thousands of signatures to bring about a State-wide vote at the November, 1942, State election. The signatures must be filed by Wednesday of next week.

Minimum and maximum benefits under workmen's compensation will be raised under legislation requiring only Governor Saltonstall's signature to become law.

The Senate passed the bill to be engrossed in concurrence with the House. It provides that minimum benefits shall be raised from $9 to $11 a week while maximum benefits shall jump from $18 to $20.

Censorship: No State censorship of magazines and other printed material will be instituted this year. The Senate finally killed a bill to establish an inspector of magazines in the Attorney General's office.

Elevated Case: Under a measure passed to be engrossed today by the House, Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, will seek a declaratory judgment in the courts as to the proper method of determining annual deficits of the Boston Elevated Railway. The Boston Finance Commission has asserted that the Elevated has overcharged the "El" district $20,000,000 in defiits during the period of public control since 1918. The pending bill provides $75,000 for the court case.

Children: The House finally agreed with the Senate to favor legislation providing for State licensing and supervision of foster homes caring for children up to 14 years. The present limint is two years of age. The House for some time had held out for a 12-year limit.

District Courts: Following its action in approving bills to establish a powerful administrative committee to supervise district courts and to pay special justices $5 an hour for outside research work, the House passed two other bills establishing pensions for special justices and to bring about gradual reduction in their number.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Open forum of the conference on "Religion in the World Today," now in session at Harvard University Summer School. Dr. Kirtley F. Mather will speak on "The Natural History of Righteousness." Following there will be a discussion period. In the New Lecture Hall, Harvard, at 8 p. m. Open to the public free.

Public exhibition of a Nazi Messerschmitt plane brought from Britain. For the benefit of Bundles for Britain, Inc. In conjunction will be a temporary recruiting bureau of the United States Army. At the Wilbur Theater, Tremont Street, open from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m., daily.

Saturday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Museum Treasures," by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

Excursion to Great Misery Island, off North Beverly, conducted by the Field and Forest Club. Meet at the Public Landing, City Point, South Boston, at 2:30 p. m., for a trip along the North Shore. The yacht races at Marblehead will be watched en route. Bring luncheon for dinner on the island. Return to Boston at 10 p. m. Total cost, 75 cents. To reach City Point take any car marked City Point at North Station, Park Street, Dudley Street, or at the Broadway Station of the Cambridge-Ashmont tunnel. Leader, Marion E. Williams for the Excursion Committee.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Streamline Idea Is Applied To a Railroad Ticket Office

The Pennsylvania Railroad will open New England's first "streamlined" ticket office in Boston on Monday, Aug. 4, according to an announcement today by R. H. Clare, New England Passenger Agent.

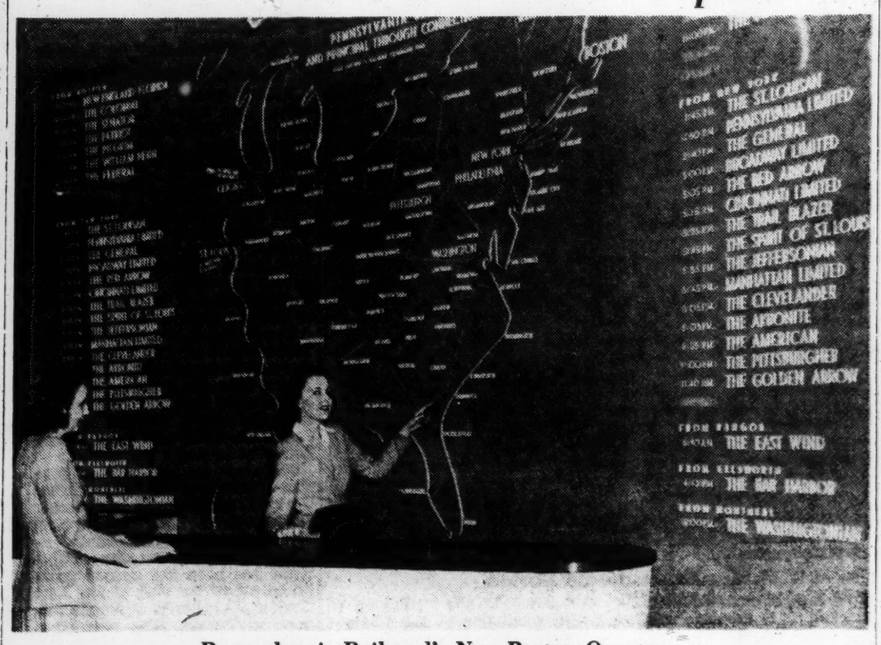
Located on the ground floor of the Little Building, at the intersection of Boylston and Tremont Streets in downtown Boston, the new ticket office embodies a number of features to be found nowhere else except in the Pennsylvania Railroad's other travel bureau, recently opened in Chicago. The interior space of the office has been broken up into small departments, thus creating an air of informality and of personalized service to those seeking advice on vacation tours or business trips.

The office, which replaces the Pennsylvania Railroad's present passenger headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce Building, has entrances both from the Little Building's arcade and directly from Boylston Street.

A curved service-counter of rift-oak set on pyramidic bronze feet will be located close to the front of the office for the convenience of those who may wish to purchase tickets quickly and without consultation. Others may go to desks spaced around the room and in comfort and privacy have a complicated itinerary worked out by an expert.

An outstanding novelty of the office is the "visual timetable and route map" of illuminated plastic figures on a gray background which will occupy one of the walls. The map shows the principal routes of the System and will be keyed for the railroad's crack trains, including the Broadway Limited, Spirit of St. Louis, The Senator, The Patriot, the East Wind, and the Golden Arrow. As each train name is lighted up, its corresponding route flashed across the map, indicating the important cities through which it passes.

Streamlined Ticket Office to Open



Pennsylvania Railroad's New Boston Quarters

Betsy and Marian Taylor, of Cambridge, Mass., inspect ingenious "visual timetable" in the office to be opened on Monday, Aug. 4, in the Little Building. Train times and routes flash in rotation on map built of colored plastics showing locations of 80 eastern cities. More than two miles of wire and 364 electric light bulbs were used in the apparatus, which is driven by two ¼-horsepower electric motors operating a 700-pound "flasher" machine concealed in the basement.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing tonight; Saturday fair with some afternoon cloudiness; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 60's; slightly warmer Saturday; gentle to moderate northerly winds.

Maine: Cloudy wih intermittent light rain in east and north portions clearing in southwest portion tonight; Saturday fair in south, mostly cloudy in north portion; no important temperature change.

New Hampshire: Clearing tonight; Saturday fair, slightly warmer in south portion Saturday.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Saturday, slightly warmer in the south portion on Saturday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Clearing except on Cape Cod tonight; Saturday fair preceded by clearing on Cape Cod in the morning and with some afternoon cloudiness in the interior, slightly warmer Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	67	Minneapolis	70	89
Chicago	71	87	New Orleans	82	94
Denver	61	90	New York	67	77
Kansas City	74	94	Norfolk	81	93
Los Angeles	64	82	Philadelphia	77	91
Miami	81	91	St. Louis	74	98
Washington	79	92	San Francisco	56	68

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., August 1, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:42 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Saturday, 7:16 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8.35 p. m.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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Sideglances in Washington: President's 'Past' Catches Up

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President vs. Governor: President Roosevelt had a joke on himself this week. Some years ago when he was Governor of New York he worked hard to establish his State's right to its half of the St. Lawrence River.

Now the St. Lawrence Waterway project is up for discussion and Mr. Roosevelt wants the power generated to belong to the Federal Government for defense use. But that ruling the President established when he was Governor stands in his way.

Not to be outdone, Mr. Roosevelt is having his lawyers hunt for a way to handle the project, under the defense emergency, in the hope of ignoring the title issue entirely.

Bible Students: Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, a careful student of the Bible, had to come to the rescue of two of his colleagues this week when they tried to repeat the Biblical quotation, "Man shall not live by bread alone . . ."

Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, couldn't finish it and Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, said it went, "but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of man."

"Oh no," interjected the Vice-President. "It's 'by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.'"

They checked and found he was right, but not until Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, had observed that considering all the talking men do these days, he ought to live at least 500 years more.

Thrift at Home: The OPM notice to conserve waste paper was delivered to Washington newspaper offices with a third of a sheet of unused paper at the bottom and enclosed in an over-sized manila envelope.

Ickes' Gas Bill: Practicing what he preaches about saving gasoline, Pretroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes, has made arrangements for his Government-hired chauffeur to board at his house.

The change will mean only one 40-mile round-trip a day henceforth for the Cabinet officer's car instead of two.

While the chauffeur is paid by the Government, cost of his food and lodging at the Ickes farm at Olney, Md., will come out of the Petroleum Administrator's pocket.

Have A Heart! When thousands of Government workers were dismissed one day this week because of the 100 degree Washington heat, they were administered this stiff rebuke by Representative Wickersham (D) of Oklahoma.

'Today is Monday—washday back home—and thousands of good housewives are bending over steaming hot tubs, thousands of farmers are sweltering in the wheat fields, hundreds of laborers are swinging picks in ditches, many old folk are getting rather warm in their little homes where they barely live on the mere pittance of old-age assistance given them, and thousands of our fine young men are sweating under the hot sun, marching up and down the training fields in order that they may defend this country. It is not fair to give these Federal employees extra leave because it is a little warm here in Washington."

Fortune Appeals to President For Authoritative War Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—An appeal to President Roosevelt to appoint a high War Policy Board, whose chairman would have complete authority to solve management problems "which are preventing the full use of industry's productive capacity to rearm the nation," features the August issue of Fortune Magazine, out today.

The magazine, devoting this month entirely to what total war means to the United States, characterizes the rearmament effort of the past year as "planless and without organization." The President's failure to name a War Policy Board is "the major scandal of the war effort," it charges, adding that the "greatest crisis in America is the crisis in leadership."

"The year through which the United States has passed since the fall of France cannot be said to have been wasted, but it has been fumbled," Fortune says. "So far we have done precisely what everyone assured his neighbor we could not conceivably do again: repeat all the errors of 1917-1918. Upon these we have piled a repetition of the blunders made by the British in the beginning of their war effort in 1939-1940.

"Who, or what, is at fault? The various civilian agencies set up by the President have as their sole purpose the gearing together of the armed forces of the United States with the country's vast industrial capacity and industrial potential. But most of these agencies are gearing their two engines together very badly indeed. And the major responsibility for this state of affairs rests squarely on the doorstep of the President of the United States, whose failure to establish a truly forceful high War Policy Board is the major scandal of the war effort. . . .

"If ever a nation stood upon the threshold of a trial by fire, this Nation now stands there, its ideals challenged by a monstrous foe. Mr. Roosevelt will not conquer that foe with speeches. Congress will not conquer it with vast appropriations of dollars. Only a group of dedicated and devoted men, ranging from America's general economic management on down into the rank and file of the factories and the armed forces, will conquer it."

Declaring that price fixing is not enough, Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, urges in the same issue a seven-point program of "hard-boiled fiscal and credit policies" to avoid inflation.

He advocates: (1) higher tax rates on corporation incomes and excess profits, individual incomes on a broader basis, excise levies on durable consumer goods, and larger inheritance and gift taxes; (2) greater variety and more widespread sale of Government securities; (3) giving the Federal Reserve System authority to deal with excess bank reserves when necessary; (4) restriction of all types of consumer installment credit; (5) more widespread and higher employment and old-age pay roll taxes; (6) a ceiling on agricultural prices and restrain against wage increases tending to start the spiral of wage-price-cost-of-living advances, and (7) selective direct price controls in certain fields.

Russell W. Davenport, Editor of Fortune, in another article, urges the formation of an international party transcending national boundaries. He says the aims of "this revolutionary step" would be two-fold: first, to defend free peoples from aggression, and, second, to expand their economic and cultural horizons. He recommends that such a party be dedicated to, and ready to fight for, the principles of individual liberty; that it evolve an economic system protecting every person against want and poverty and offering reasonable economic opportunity for advancement; that it solve the conflict between industry and nationalism, and that it enlist all peoples who have or earnestly desire freedom in the "Area of Freedom" to protect the rights and privileges of all the peoples.

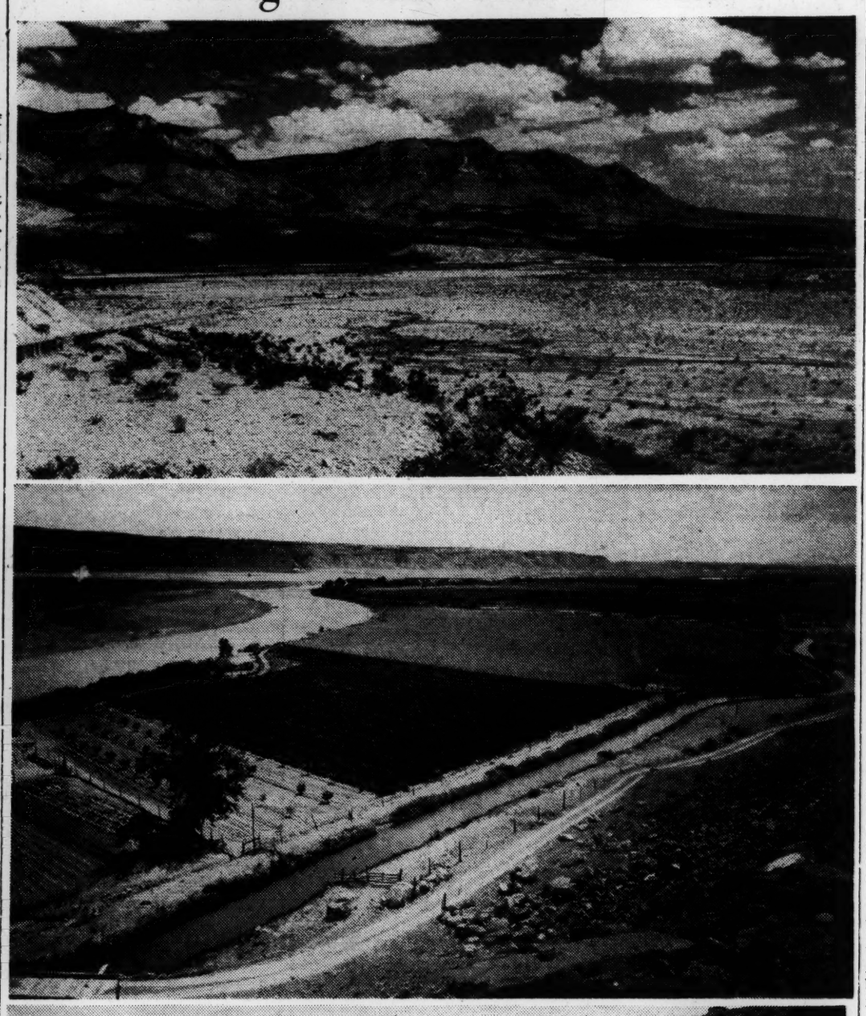
La Guardia a Hit As Guest Conductor

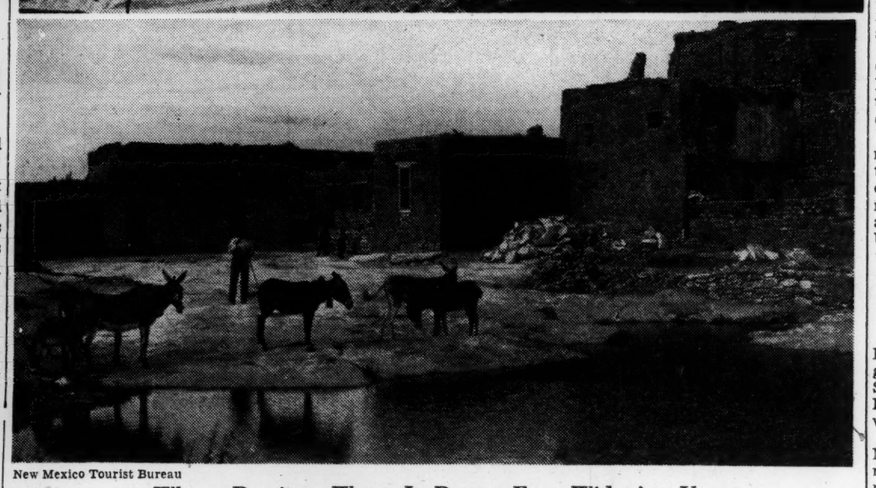
WASHINGTON, (AP) — Fiorello H. La Guardia made his debut last night as guest conductor of a symphony orchestra and achieved three encores.

Compensating with vigor and enthusiasm for any lack of musical finesse, the New York Mayor led the National Symphony Orchestra through the Star Spangled banner and two marches by John Philip Sousa, "Semper Fidelis and Hands Across the Sea."

The crowd—estimated at 20,000—which jammed the outdoor amphitheater adjacent to the Lincoln Memorial, roared applause when Conductor Hans Kindler stepped up to congratulate the Mayor.

Putting Ol' Man River to Work





New Mexico Tourist Bureau

Where Precious Water Is Put to Ever Widening Use

Top: The Sierra Caballo Mountains of southern New Mexico, near Caballo Dam, which impounds the waters of the Rio Grande below Elephant Butte Reservoir. Center: Fertile farms fed by the San Juan River as it swings diagonally across New Mexico in its journey to the Colorado above Boulder Dam. Lower: A street scene at Acoma, New Mexico. This Indian pueblo is located on top of a great rocky mesa rising 350 feet above the surrounding plain and is now practically deserted.

West 'Squeezes' Its Rivers for Water

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, N. M.—Water since the reclamation of the American desert is being trained into new ways these days to increase its service to mankind. Engineers are making western rivers do almost anything but jump through hoops in their expanding plans to make use of every inch of water that passes through the so-called desert country.

One such case, an important one, is being considered in connection with the San Juan River, which runs westward across the northwest section of New Mexico, and which sends something like 2,000,000 acre feet of precious water into the Colorado River. This water, so far as New Mexico is concerned, is unused. And engineers in the desert States abhor the thought of unused water as nature does a vacuum.

The Rio Grande, famed in song and story, and usually thought of more in connection with Texas than any other State, drops down into New Mexico out of Colorado and leaves its wavery brand on New Mexico from the State's north to south borders. In the river's course, New Mexico uses all of the water to which it is entitled. The State to southward, Texas, and the Republic of Mexico both have proprietary interests in those same waters, and when they are divided they don't come near supplying the irrigable lands adjacent to the stream.

New Mexico's Needs

The San Juan River, on the other hand, is in a mountainous section, runs through steep-sided canyons, and has little valley land along its course to irrigate.

New Mexico is not, perhaps, more water-conscious than its neighbor States, but its water needs are great. Its engineers have carefully studied and mapped the system of rivers which drains the State three ways, into the Mississippi River, the Gulf of Mexico, which is an arm of the Atlantic Ocean, and into the Gulf of California, which is an arm of the Pacific Ocean.

These engineers have determined that it is not only possible but feasible, under the long-range payment plan used on reclamation projects, to move part of the San Juan River's surplus flow across or through mountains into the Rio Grand Valley, where there is much unirrigated land and an inadequate water supply.

A report on the subject by Acting State Engineer Willard C. Smith says:

"It is proposed to construct a trans-mountain diversion for the purpose of carrying 350,000 acre feet of water per year from the San Juan Basin to the Rio Grande Basin. This proposed project has been thoroughly investigated by the Bureau of Reclamation and has been found to be feasible from an engineering standpoint."

Not "Impossible"

Engineers of the Reclamation Bureau at their headquarters in Denver are not so positive in their statements, but it is pretty well known now that they do not use the word "impossible" any more in connection with water projects. Right now they are engaged in water diversions, impoundments, and other harnessings in other States that are more difficult of accomplishment than this proposed transfusion.

The National Resources Planning Board, in its recent Part 2 report on the Development of Resources and Stabilization of Employment in the United States, takes occasion to mention this project, with the comment: "Further studies looking to an early construction of this diversion that might endanger protection for present and potential uses in the San Juan, should be made."

The downstream States of Arizona and California, both of which tap the Colorado River heavily for water after it is joined by New Mexico's San Juan, will have something to say about any upstream diversion tha tmight endanger their interests. But the Southwestern States have learned, after many years, that most apparently impending water difficulties have a way of vanishing at the conference board, and none is inclined to deny a man or a State the right to a goodly share of the water that naturally runs through his or its "own back yard."

In the desert, water, like gold, is where you find it. The age-long attitude of letting water run away to waste because it wouldn't run uphill has given place to a new method. Nowadays, they make water pump itself over a hill, or nearly so, by harnessing it on the downhill side. The rivers are being trained for increasing utility.

Out West, 'Ol' Man River can no longer "jes' keep rollin' along."

Argentina Bans Nazi Radio

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 1 (AP)—Argentina has requested German Ambassador Edmund von Thermann to re-export or destroy a radio transmitter which has caused diplomatic unrest here with Germany, Foreign Office sources said.

The Foreign Office was understood to have taken the position that presence of the radio in Argentina constituted a possible violation of the Hague Convention prohibiting belligerents from installing wireless stations in neutral countries and communicating with fighting forces on sea or land.

The transmitter, seized by a Congressional committee investigating anti-Argentine activities, was returned to the German Embassy after the latter had protested the action as a violation of diplomatic practice.

Police Thwart Plot

The orders to Herr von Thermann to "either re-export or destroy" the radio came after police announced they had broken up a "subversive plot intended to overthrow present authorities of Argentina" by arresting nine persons and seizing a large quantity of propaganda in the Entre Rios provincial capital of Parana.

Meanwhile, to the north, on the Chilean coast, another German diplomat, Ernst Wendler, waited for a ship to Japan as a result of his ejection by Bolivia as Minister to La Paz.

Herr Wendler is scheduled to sail tomorrow.

Another German official in Chile, Consul General Paul Barrandon of Valparaiso, was given his walking papers a second time.

Herr Barrandon was ousted last December on a charge that he falsified passports for seamen of the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee who had escaped from Argentine internment.

Ship Presented

He returned in May and was granted 15 days to wind up his affairs. Last night the Chilean Government told him to leave and he planned to take the first train for Buenos Aires.

It was after his return to Valparaiso that the German schoolship Priwall was presented to the Chilean Navy as a gift and five German freighters quit Chilean ports in attempts to run the British blockade.

At Valparaiso, the Japanese passenger ship Buenos Aires Maru, en route from Japan to Atlantic ports, arrived with 531 Japanese immigrants planning to settle in Brazil. The Japanese were described as "experts in agriculture."

Bolivia continued arrests in connection with an alleged putsch which was nipped a fortnight ago when Herr Wendler was ousted.

Neighboring Paraguay was quiet under a new decree of the capital penalty for "fifth columnists."

On the Atlantic coast, Uruguay removed pro-Nazi editor Alejandro Kayel from his seat in the National Chamber of Deputies after an outbreak of mob violence attributed to his writings.

Buenos Aires Hesitates On U. S. Blacklist

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 1 (AP)—Authoritative diplomatic sources said today that Argentina intends to withhold support from the United States' blacklist of Latin-American firms suspected of trading with the Axis.

Thus, they said, a hole is threatened in the economic dam Washington is trying to build to halt the flow of money and materials from the Western Hemisphere to the Axis powers.

These sources said Argentine law prevents complete effectiveness of any ban against dealing with the black-listed firms if Argentina does not want to co-operate.

Such a situation was not believed to be paralleled in any other Latin-American country but these informants deemed it of high importance because more of the listed firms are in Argentina than in any other country.

The difficulty, they explained, lies in a Constitutional guarantee that a citizen who has been doing business for a long time with another is entitled to continue his trade unless Argentine law intervenes.

According to this, the practical effect is that if it is desired to cut off a pro-German merchant who buys in the United States through a non-blacklisted agent here, the United States must cut off all other clients of that agent or leave him open to suit by his pro-German client on charges of illegal discrimination.

Legally, it is impossible for an Argentine supply house to refuse to sell to anyone on grounds that the would-be buyer is blacklisted. A legal opportunity to cut off a blacklisted firm would exist only if there were no goods avaliable for sale, these sources said.

Whether or not the Argentine Government supports the blacklist, these sources said, the situation would strengthen the position of firms on the list.

With an unsympathetic Government, blacklist suits might drag through the courts. It was pointed out, however, that Argentina has not accepted the British blacklist and that a similar stand on the United States' would be logical.

Mexico Rebuffs Nazi Request To Protest Blacklist by U. S.

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 1 (AP)—Mexico, rejecting with a stern rebuke a German Government request that it protest President Roosevelt's blacklist of pro-Axis firms here, provided tangible evidence today of its intention to cooperate with the United States in solving mutual problems caused by the European war.

Mexico told Germany it regarded the request as not only imperious but threatening, and declared it would brook no interference from abroad in the formulation of its national policies.

It took exception particularly to the German assertion that "resigned acceptance" of Washington's anti-Axis measures could not fail to influence the attitude of the Berlin Government in renewing commercial relations with Mexico after the war.

This warning, declared Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla, "reveals by the sole fact of its being formulated a position of pressure, imperious and unjustifiable, which constitutes an open contradiction to the spirit of reciprocal respect which governs the foreign relations of the Mexican Republic."

Meanwhile, President Manuel Avila Comacho issued orders today sharply restricting public demonstrations by the powerful Sinarquistas, semi-military movement which Government spokesmen have branded as Nazi-Fascist.

He said he took the action in the interest of national unity and warned that violators of his orders would be punished.

To Watch Special Groups

The Ministries of Interior and National Defense, state governors and town mayors were instructed to guard against demonstrations by various political groups, "especially Sinarquistas," a statement from the President's office said.

Rejection of the German request constituted the second rebuff Mexico has delivered to the Reich Government within four months. In April, President Avila Camacho's Administration rejected a protest against expropriation of German ships in Mexican ports—a measure which paralleled action taken by the United States.

The German request on the Washington blacklist and Mexico's answer were disclosed last night with the publication of notes exchanged between Señor Padilla and the Nazi Minister, Rudt von Collenberg.

In his note, dated July 28, von Collenberg referred to the blacklist as "unjust and transcendental," asserted it violated "the liberty of commerce and even the sovereignty of Mexico" and declared it is the duty of the Mexican Government to protect the firms in question.

"My Government, consequently," he wrote, "hopes the Government of the United States of Mexico will protest to the Government of the United States of North America against this discrimination against commercial firms protected by Mexican sovereignty . . .

"A resigned acceptance of the measure in question on the part of the Mexican Government could not but influence the decisions of the German Government upon renewing commercial relations after the war."

Is Mexico's Own Business

Señor Padilla, in his answer, said curtly the Mexican Government "alone is competent, in absolute fashion, to note on what occasions the liberty of commerce and the sovereignty of Mexico are injured," and asserted it cannot "permit a foreign diplomat to call its attention to those cases in which it should intervene in defense of such lofty and precious values."

To the proposal that Mexico protest to Washington, the Foreign Minister replied:

"I can assure Your Excellency that the road Mexico will take will be that which it esteems most appropriate without the need of receiving or carrying out instructions of other authorities conveyed by any of the accredited diplomats in this capital.

" . . . in this matter, as in all those of mutual interest to the Western Hemisphere, the policy of my Government . . . will continue to be inspired by the principles of inter-American co-operation and will have as a basis the common criteria with which America is trying to resolve the problems created by the present international conflict."

Señor Padilla assured von Collenberg that "no foreigner has anything to fear who makes good use of Mexican hospitality," and said he was enclosing documents which would show his Government was considering the blacklist "in all its ramifications and implications."

This presumably was a reference to his statement several days ago that Mexico would make "friendly represenations" to the United States on behalf of any business concerns that could prove they had been unjustly included in the Washington ban.

The blacklist, which was announced July 17, prohibited exports from the United States to approximately 1,800 Latin-American firms suspected of doing business with the Axis, including about 190 in Mexico.

Report Says Peru to End War

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 1 (AP)—Diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil and the United States announced by radio that Peru had agreed to halt hostilities with Ecuador at 6 p. m. last night.

The Argentine Minister here, Manuel Viale Paz, made the announcement on behalf of the three mediating countries.

This announcement was followed by the reading of an executive order revoking one issued July 24 in which Ecuador ordered the mobilization of the 1916-19 military classes.

The Brazilian and United States Ministers, Caio Mello Franco and Boaz Long, also broadcast expressions of satisfaction that the truce halting the century-old conflict would aid in establishing peace on the Continent.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 1 (AP)—Peruvian parachute troops were reported to have captured the Ecuardorean cities of Puerto Bolivar and Machala only a few hours before the truce ended three weeks of border war between the two countries.

Introduction of European Blitzkrieg tactics for the first time in the Western Hemisphere was disclosed in a Peruvian communiqué which claimed a brilliant victory over Ecuador's armed forces.

Before the cease-fire order was given, the communiqué said, Peruvian troops had regained all territory seized by the Ecuadorian Army since July 6, when a 100-year-old boundary dispute flared into open war.

Consent to the truce, which representatives of Argentina, Brazil and the United States have been seeking to arrange for some time, was given by the Lima Government after Ecuador rescinded a mobilization order calling 40,000 men of the 1916-19 classes to arms, the communiqué added.

Dispatches from Buenos Aires said the ambassadors of Peru and Ecuador were expected to meet Argentine, Brazilian and United States representatives there later this month in an attempt to negotiate a non-aggression treaty and reach a permanent settlement of the border dispute.

90 Serbian Reds Executed by Nazis

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP)—DNB, the official German news agency, last night quoted responsible sources in Belgrade as announcing 90 leading Communists in the Serbian Banat region were executed yesterday by authorities acting against sabotage.

Free Press for Radio Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—A delay of years in the development of frequency modulation (FM) broadcasting was predicted today if the Federal Communications Commission bars newspapers or newspaper interests from owning and operating FM stations.

The forecast was made by two leaders in FM development, John R. Latham, Executive Vice-President of the American Network, Inc., and John Shepard, 3rd, President of FM Broadcasters, Inc.

Frequency modulation is a system of broadcasting using high frequencies and designed to eliminate static.

Both Mr. Latham and Mr. Shepard expresed their opinions at length yesterday in testimony before the FCC which is conducting an investigation to determine the Commission's future policy regarding acquisition of radio stations by newspaper interests.

Mr. Shepard contended that this investigation had served to retard FM development.

Mr. Latham, mentioning the reticence of other interests regarding the new radio enterprise, appealed to the Commission not to bar newspapers or newspaper interests from FM.

"Such a policy," he asserted, "will delay the development of FM as a broadcasting system for years, will probably make impossible the operation of the FM network proposed by our corporation, or the operation of any worthwhile network to service and provide programs for FM stations."

The American network, Mr. Latham said, proposes to provide programs for FM stations serving 40 key cities. A definite FCC announcement that it would not attempt to make rules and regulations which would have the effect of preventing newspapers or newspaper interests from owning and operating FM stations, Mr. Latham said, would "make it possible to go ahead immediately and complete the organization and financing of the company, and in short order make high quality programs available to FM stations affiliated with the network."

Radio Changes Asked

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Senator Wallace H. White (D) of Maine has introduced legislation to overhaul the present Federal Communications Act. Among other things, the measure would require a radio station owner "to afford a right of reply where public officers, other than the President, use his station for the discussion of public or political questions."

"This right of reply is to be exercised by the accredited representatives of the opposition political party or parties," a statement by Senator White said, "and is to be afforded upon the same terms and conditions as the original discussion.

Another provision of the new legislation would require all radio speakers on political questions—whether local, State or national—to be identified.

Tender Commissioned At Brooklyn Navy Yard

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Navy submarine tender Griffin, formerly the Moore-McCormack liner Mormacpenn, a $3,000,000 converted merchant ship of 7,886 tons, was commissioned at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The vessel, bulit in 1939 and formerly in the United States-South American trade, will be captained by Commander Stanley D. Jupp.

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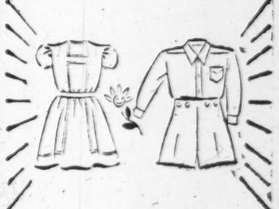
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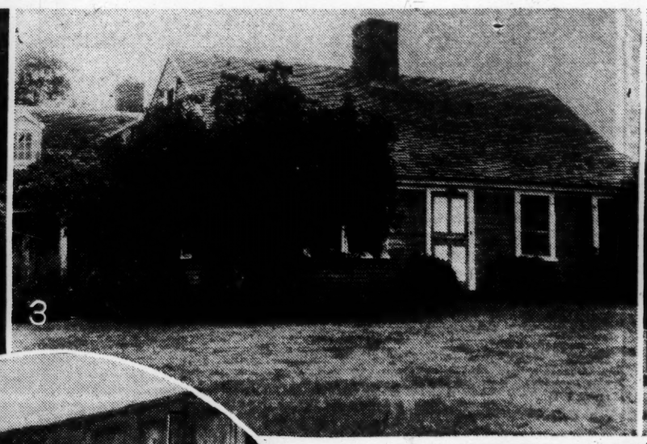
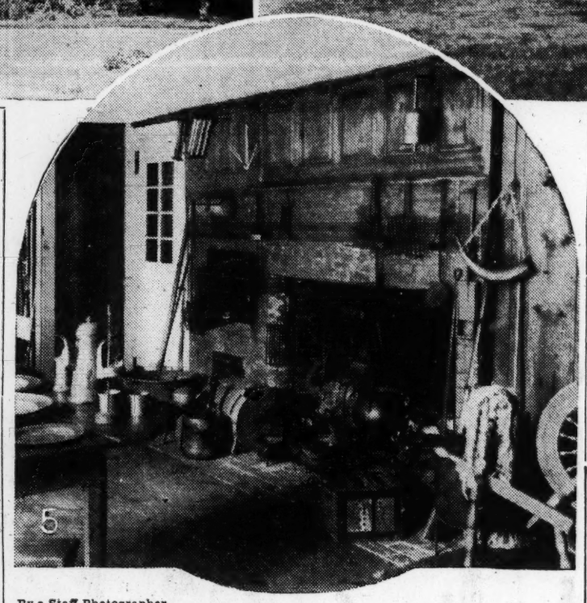
Hingham's Pre-Revolutionary Architectural Gems Again to Go on Exhibition





By a Staff Photographer

Some Old Homes at Hingham, Mass.

1. The "Pot of Gold" house, at 38 Cottage Street in Hingham. This Georgian home was first built in Boston and moved piece by piece to Hingham in 1821. Tradition has it that a pot of gold was found in the walls when the house was taken apart.

2. Roseheath Cottage, tucked away down a long lane. This house, dating from 1681, is believed to have originally served as a tool shed for the carpenters who built the Old Meeting House.

3. The Cape Cod type farmhouse of Arthur E. Whittemore at 189 Gardner Street. Built around 1720, its Pine Room is an interesting example of early American house building and decoration.

4. Tranquillity Lodge, at 137 Main Street, built around 1709, and furnished with many fine examples of early craftsmanship.

5. Interior view of the Old Ordinary, home of the Hingham Historical Society. Parts of it are believed to date from 1650.

Doors of Old Hingham Homes To Be Wide Open on Saturday

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 1—It's open house day here again tomorrow, the second Saturday this summer that some of this town's pre-Revolutionary architectural gems will have been made available to the general public.

Old Hingham Town has along its Main Street a wealth of beauty and variety in the house builder's art which is, to use Dickens' phrase, "equalled by few and excelled by none." It is a community close enough to Boston to be geographically classified as a suburb yet it has escaped much of the regimented type of building of the average suburb.

You can go around to the nine or ten houses on tomorrow's Open House list and glimpse the sticks and stones that supplied the environment for successive generations of the men and women who built America.

There is, for instance, the Old Ordinary, now the home of the Hingham Historical Society. Parts of it were built before 1680.

Back to 1650

There are even some parts of the Old Ordinary that some believe go back to 1650, or just 20 years after the town was settled by Englishmen, mostly residents of Hingham, England.

Thus this building affords a good idea of how our British ancestors built things when they had an opportunity to catch their breath and construct something more than the rudest sort of shelter. The great planks in the floor attest the size of timber that grew in these parts before industrious settlers cleared the land.

A little later example, a house that presents a nice idea of the sort of architecture that evolved itself from conditions, and which mirrors rather excellently the mood of the times, is the Arthur E. Whittemore residence at 169 Gardner Street. It was built around 1720. Its Pine Room, darkened and mellowed by time, breathes the plain, rugged, yet charming essence of early Yankee farm life.

Tranquillity Lodge

Roseheath Cottage—if you can find it, hidden as it is down a long lane in the rear of Tranquillity Lodge, 137 Main Street—was originally built as the tool house for the carpenters who built the Old Meeting House (Ship Church). It was moved across the street and down the lane, a charming bit that fits the word so overworked in New England, quaint. It is believed to date from 1681.

When you leave Roseheath Cottage be sure to stop in at Tranquillity Lodge, which dates from about 1709. in this house will be seen a fine Chippendale seat made for the great-great-great-grandfather of the present occupant. He was a member of the Boston Tea Party.

Up the hill at 38 Cottage Street you will see a house that signifies the period of Hingham's first prosperity, a period when it was a fishing center and manufacturing center, for there was a time when it was known as the "Bucket City." They turned out wooden buckets by the thousands.

This house was originally built in Boston, standing on Bowdoin Street, near Bulfinch. The legend is that it was three stories high, the first floor being of brick.

Capt. Moses Humphrey bought it in 1821, had it torn down and its timbers ferried across the Bay to Hingham. Tradition says that when the house was taken apart in Boston workmen found a pot of gold in the walls. Hingham people tell you that the Captain lived affluently ever afterward.

Old Whaling Ship Given to Society

DARTMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 1 (AP)—The old whaling ship, Charles W. Morgan, which has been berthed on the estate of the late Col. Edward H. R. Green, son of the multi-millionaire financier, Hetty Green, will be turned over to the Marine Historical Association, Inc., of Mystic, Conn., it is announced.

Whaling Enshrined, the group in charge of the vessel, said members voted Wednesday night to present the ship to the Connecticut Society, which offered to preserve her in a coastal exhibit.

The ship is the oldest and last of the old whaling vessels on the Atlantic coast.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 272 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Mondays to Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WCOU, 1240kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, Mondays to Fridays, 11.79 mc (25.5m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 4:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:30 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 8:15 p. m., 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m). The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturday, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 3:30 p. m. WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:30 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays through Fridays, 2 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth — Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240 kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned. WHEB, 750kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., Saturdays, 2 p. m., WFCI, 1420kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1230kc.
Rutland — Week days, 9:45 a. m., WSYB, 1490kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1420kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 2 p. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston — The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 4:30 p. m. Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:30 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 8:15 p. m., 15.13mc (19.8m), 11.73mc, (25.6m). The Christian Science Monitor Views the News, Saturdays, 15.35mc (19.5m), 11.79mc (25.4m), 3:30 p. m., WRUL and WRUW.

Missouri

Kansas City—Mondays to Fridays, 12 noon, W9XA, 26.00mc (11.05m).

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.1m).
Panama City—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 4:30 p. m., HP5A shortwave, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1 p. m., CJRO, 6.15mc (49m).

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Rhode Island Rifle Plant Starts Work

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 1—Only nine months from the time the first plans were laid, the Johnson Automatics Manufacturing Company has begun turning out firearms in quantity at the plant of the Universal Winding Company in near-by Cranston.

Something of a production record was established, for Army experts had said from 18 to 24 months would be required before a plant could achieve quantity production on rifles.

The Johnson automatic rifles now being produced at an undisclosed rate are intended for troops in the Netherlands Indies. Capt. Melvin Maynard Johnson, Jr., inventor of the rifle and head of the manufacturing company, said this week that his problem was one of production and that as soon as the output is increased he is sure he can obtain other orders from other friendly governments.

Carefully Tested

None of the branches of the U. S. armed services are planning to use the Johnson weapon. It was tried out in exhaustive tests against the Garand rifle and others and the Garand finally was chosen as the standard weapon for United States riflemen.

In some respects the Johnson was rated superior to the Garand. It is said to be easier to produce in quantity, less complicated and more accurate.

Getting the Johnson rifle into production in record time was accomplished only after a great many obstacles were overcome. Not until April of this year was the company able to obtain priority for the tools required in the manufacturing process. The problem of skilled labor also was an obstacle. This was solved by Carl Ekdahl, Works Manager of the company, who is the only experienced gunsmith employed in the plant. His procedure was to break down the processes to relatively simple jobs, then hire inexperienced men and train them specifically for one job and no more.

Trained Own Staff

The 400 men now employed at the plant in three shifts are former truck drivers, salesmen, mechanics, and carpenterns.

The Johnson rifle is the first firearm to be manufactured in Rhode Island since the Peabody rifles, then considered among the best weapons in the world, were produced in the 1870's for the Turkish Government.

Captain Johnson was an oarsman and Captain of the rifle team at Harvard University. He was a lawyer and an instructor in law, but gave up that career to devote his time to ballistics.

Soon after retiring from law, he obtained a commission with the Marines, was promoted to a first lieutenancy in 1936 and to a captaincy in 1938. He is subject to a call for active service, but the call has been deferred because of the importance of his present work in the national defense program.

Production also is under way in the Cranston plant on two other weapons designed by Captain Johnson. One is a light machine gun which has many parts interchangeable with the automatic rifle. The other is the straight-stocked carbine, a stubby weapon which the designer believes is the only semi-automatic carbine ever made.

Naval Police Wanted

So many sailors from the Newport base are spending their free time in Providence these days that the Providence Police Department has appealed to the Navy to assign some Navy M. P.'s to help police downtown Providence. This week Naval authorities at Newport promised that shore patrols would be assigned to this city if that is possible under the regulations.

The appeal was made after a series of incidents during which prank-playing sailors caused the Providence department considerable annoyance. One sailor, trying to direct traffic as a lark, succeeded in tying up traffic for blocks near a busy intersection one evening.

Torpedo Station

The Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, which makes the bulk of the torpedoes for United States submarines and other vessels, is ready to go on a seven-day week schedule as soon as a sufficient backlog of raw material is at hand, it was announced this week.

During the 20's and 30's virtually all the torpedoes used by the Navy were made at Newport. A skeleton staff operating for the most part on a five-day week was able to meet the demand.

Ham Prices at Lower Level In Greater Boston Food Marts

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Perhaps the most encouraging development in the foodstuffs market this week-end, from the viewpoint of shoppers who find difficulty in keeping within their food budgets, is the drop in prices of cooked ham. Chain stores that jumped their prices to 37 cents a week ago, are now offering whole or half cooked hams at 35 cents a pound.

Smoked ham that was offered a week ago at the new "high" of 33 cents was offered today in at least one cut-price store system at 29 cents a pound. Sliced bacon is still in the luxury class, selling at 29 cents a pound and up in chain stores.

Eggs are again higher. Fresh, large, eggs can hardly be found under 45 cents, even at the farm doorstep, and in the city, where transportation charges, and handling profits have to be figured, the price is often 55 cents.

Butter Situation

And while on the subject of high prices—it's difficult to avoid such items nowadays—the butter situation is such that merchants report an increase in the demand for substitutes. Chain stores ask 39 cents a minimum, for creamery butter that sold not too long ago at 29 cents. And sugar, too, is "eating" into the family food budget, with 56 cents for 10 pounds, about the minimum. Some stores ask 57 cents, and merchants forecast even higher prices.

Beef prices remain steady, though high. Legs of lamb which are priced at 27 cents a pound in chain stores, are available with the loin as low as 19 cents a pound in some of the cut-price suburban markets. Poultry shows little change. Turkeys are available as low as 25 cents a pound in some quarters, but the fresh western turkeys range up to 42 cents. Chickens start at 23 cents and range up to 38 cents. Fowl can be had as low as 22 cents.

Seafood offers a striking saving for the shoppers who want to reduce living costs. Delicious fresh mackerel, seasonal and plentiful, are as low as 7 cents a pound. Fresh haddock, dressed as desired, can be had at 8 cents. Fresh tuna fish is in the market at 18 to 19 cents in some markets; halibut 23 to 25 cents; salmon 23 cents, and swordfish 39 cents. These are the "lows," with some stores asking considerably more.

Green Corn

Green corn is available as low as 25 cents a dozen in chain stores, but lovers of piping hot corn-on-the-cob report finding an unusually large portion of "tough" corn this year, possibly due to unusually dry weather during the past several weeks.

Green peas can be had as low as two pounds for 15 cents in some cut-price chain store systems. Summer squash as low as three cents a pound is found in some stores, cauliflower 20 cents and up, yellow onions four pounds for 15 cents, tomatoes 10 to 20 cents a pound, and white cabbage 6 cents a pound.

Blueberries are from 20 to 30 cents a quart, and blackberries can be had around 20 cents a quart. Native raspberries are 20 cents a pint. Cantaloupe sells for 15 to 20 cents each as a rule, and Bartlett pears from California 30 to 50 cents a dozen.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, August 2
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, Aug. 3

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by recording.

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Aug. 3

10:45 a. m. — WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.79mc and 17.75mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Short Waves in Boston

Friday, August 1

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler in South America.
7:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for North Americans.
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program. For Latin-American Listeners. News. Special Features. Music.
10 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)
5 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
6 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; Hollywood Highlights; Viennese Ensemble.
7 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.
8 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Andrini Continentales, Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.
9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentales; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
11 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Cowboy songs; Friday Night Function.

'V' Notes Stir Record Stockbridge Audience

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 1—Striking evidence that the Berkshire Symphonic Festival of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Tanglewood is not only a great institution, but is rapidly becoming the Nation's number one summer musical attraction, was apparent last night at the spectacular opening of its eighth annual season.

It was obvious in the largest first night audience that the Festival has ever had—more than 7,000—filling the famous open-air concert shed to capacity and spreading far out over the surrounding lawn. It was verified by the fact that this remarkable gathering represented attendants from practically every section of the United States, as well as Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and several of the Latin-American countries.

Completely undeterred by the drenching showers during the day and forbidding clouds which swept the sky during the evening, concert goers arrived early, many of them spreading blankets on the damp grass beyond the protection of the shed.

The Notes of Victory

A tribute of prolonged applause greeted Dr. Serge Koussevitzky as he came forward to conduct the orchestra in the opening Symphony in G major by Haydn. The program included "Chorus No. 10" of Villa-Lobos, in which the chorus of the Berkshire Musical Association took part, the first time that a local group has ever participated in a Festival concert.

Two of Debussy's nocturnes, "Nuages" and "Fetes," and his "Afternoon of a Faun," made up the first section of the concert, which concluded with Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor, the four opening notes of which—three short notes followed by a heavy one—sounded out the now famous international telegraph code for V, meaning nothing short these days, of course, of victory.

Gov. and Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman of New York occupied a prominent box, and included among other notable box holders were: Mrs. Edward Bok of Philadelphia, Lowell Thomas of New York, Mrs. Myron Taylor of New York, Ernest B. Dane of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Atherton of Windsor and Boston, John Nicholas Brown of Providence, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird of East Walpole, and many others.

By mid-afternoon, automobiles from over half of the 48 states in the Union had arrived with their cargoes of musical pilgrims to swell the population of the little Berkshire town of Stockbridge to more than five times its normal figure.

From as far West as California they came—from Wyoming and Colorado, from Kentucky and Alabama—to be present at this symphonic festival in the green Berkshire hills, a festival which, in eight short seasons, has become a world-famous event.

Although all boxes have been taken for the first two of the concert series, tickets are still to be had for most of the concerts during the three weeks of the Festival. Sales, it is reported are running as far as a month ahead of last year's record, with concerts for Sunday, Aug. 3, and Saturday, Aug. 9, complete sell-outs.

Overnight accommodations hereabouts are not something to be taken casually with the expectation that they may be readily arranged for on arrival. Already, vacant single-room reservations are practically non-existent, and the accommodations bureau admitted to having placed visitors in homes and hotels as far away as Williamstown, about 35 miles from the concert grounds. All this, despite the fact that more private citizens in this region than ever before have opened their doors to paying guests.

Music Center Grows

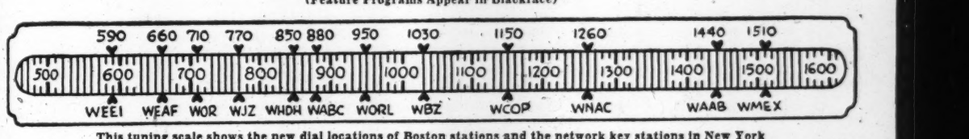
Most thrilled of all, perhaps, in the great hushed auditorium were the 340 music students of the Berkshire Music Center, whose tuition at the school includes a ticket to every one of the nine concerts. They filled the back seats of the shed, starry-eyed and breathless, as they watched every move of their beloved Dr. Koussevitzky with his charmed baton.

The Center boasts a record this season with an enrollment of more students than ever before. In fact, it stands this year as an international musical institution with pupils not only from all over the United States, but from Canada, Scotland, and five Latin-American countries as well. Fortunate, indeed, were these young artists, who were chosen from more than 800 applicants.

It is reported that Dr. Koussevitzky has expressed more than usual enthusiasm over the promise of some of his young students, and has predicted that many of them may become nationally known within the next five years.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	News for Women....	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm"...	Sports Comments	Sports and Music.....
3:15	Frank Parker, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill".....	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Telegraphic reports,	Sports and Music.....
3:30	News: Sketchbook ..	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	New York - Pittsburgh	Sports and Music.....
3:45	"Exploring Space"...	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Baseball Game.....	Sports and Music.....
4:00	Around the Hub....	Club Matinee	"Backstage Wife".....	Telegraphic reports,	"Melody Mirror".....
4:15	Studio Program	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	New York - Pittsburgh	"Melody Mirror".....
4:30	Community Radio ..	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Baseball Game.....	Tea Time Melodies..
4:45	Boy, Girl, Band....	Club Matinee: News....	"Young Widder Brown".	Telegraphic reports,	Comic Page Club.....
5:00	Mary Marlin	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"...	N. Y.-Pittsburgh Game.	"Melody Mirror".....
5:15	"The Goldbergs"...	"From A to Z in Novelty"	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:30	"The O'Neills".....	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts".....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror".....
5:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Don Winslow": sketch.	'Jack Armstrong".....	Frank Ryan, sports.....	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time".....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Tropical Moods".....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time".....
6:30	Paul Sullivan.....	Sports News; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service	V. F. W. Program.....
6:45	**The World Today** ..	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sports comments	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Bridge to Yesterday"...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"The Shining Hour"...
7:15	Freddy Gibson	Talk, "Radio Magic"...	News of the World....	"Pu Manchu"	"Five Star News".....
7:30	Job Hunters, guests	U. S. Army Program ...	Jack Stevens, Sports..	"The Lone Ranger"...	Wonderland Salutes...
7:45	Camp Edwards pgm	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Jack Stevens, Sports..	dramatic sketch	Count Basie's Orchestra
8:00	'Claudia & David':	**News commentators** ...	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	"Double or Nothing":	WMEX Lyric Theater.
8:15	sketch	"Ridin' the Range"...	**Graham; orchestra** ..	Walter Compton, m. c.	WMEX Lyric Theater.
8:30	"Proudly We Hail":	"Death Valley Days":	**"Information, Please!"**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45	guests; E. Davis..	dramatic sketch	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	Fort Devens Radio Party	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
9:00	"Great Plays".....	Ben Bernie's quiz pro-	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	"Great Plays".....	gram: Bailey Sisters..	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Analysis of Propaganda.	cal Album" .....
9:30	Hollywood Pre-	"Your Happy Birthday":	"Uncle Walter's Dog	News Service	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	miere, drama	variety program	House": variety	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	cal Album" .....
10:00	**"Penthouse Party,"**	America First Committee	"Wings of Destiny":	**Raymond Gram Swing** .	Five Star News .....
10:15	**Ilka Chase, m. c.**.	Romance and Rhythm...	dramatic sketch	Will Johnson's Orch. ..	Roly Rogers' Orch. ....
10:30	Sen. Gerald P. Nye.	First Piano Quartet....	'Listen America': drama	Sen. Gerald P. Nye	Roly Rogers' Orch. ....
10:45	News; Sports	Lisa Kirtley, soprano..	Drama by Olmstead ...	"Quiz Bowl": sports quiz	Dance Digest .....
11:00	Weather; Music	News: Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra..	Dance Digest .....
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather ..	Jimmy Parrette's Orch.	Dance Digest .....
11:30	Music; Sonny Dun-	Want"	Paul Whiteman's Orch..	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	"Day's End" .....
11:45	ham's Orchestra	"Music You Want".....	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Xavier Cugat's Orchestra	"Day's End": News ..

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ; News	Musical Clock	.....
7:15	"On Your Toes"...	Headline News	Organ; News	Musical Clock	.....
7:30	Music; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie, songs.	Headline News	Sports and Music.....
7:45	News; Weather	News; Weather	Good Morning	Bailey Axton	.....
8:00	**News of Europe**....	Chet Gaylord	News Service	Eight Bells	Five Star News .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; News	Morning Watch	Post Exchange .....
8:30	Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Rakov's	Musical Roundup	Andy Jacobson's Rhythms	Post Exchange .....
8:45	Revue	Orchestra	Musical Roundup	Andy Jacobson's Rhythms	Farm and Home News..
9:00	Press News	News, M. Carlson.....	News and Rhythm	Colonial News	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15	Joan Adams	Breakfast Club	Food News	The Merry-Go-Round ..	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30	Joan Adams	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale ..	The Merry-Go-Round ...	Jim's Texas Ramblers ..
9:45	"About Us"	Breakfast Club	Musical Roundup	Organ	Jim's Texas Ramblers ..
10:00	Burl Ives, songs...	Andrini Continentales ..	Irving Miller's Orchestra	Ranbow House: juvenile	Studio Program .....
10:15	Burl Ives, songs	News: Organ	Jack Turner, songs....	program	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	Gardening program.	Four Polka Dots	"America the Free"...	Rainbow House	Shopping News .....
10:45	WEEI Food Fair....	Rosa Lee, soprano	"America the Free"...	Rainbow House	Shopping News .....
11:00	News; 'Life of Riley'	"The Band Played On."	"Lincoln Highway":	Musical Program	Mother's Album: music.
11:15	"Life of Riley".....	"The Band Played On"	dramatic sketch	Jimmy Shields, Tenor ...	Mother's Album: music.
11:30	Voice of Broadway.	"Two Men and a Girl"...	'Vaudeville Theater' with	Pan Americana	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45	National Hillbillies.	Weather: Musicale	Jim Ameche: orchestra	News Reporter	Five Star News .....
12:00	Columbia's Country	News Reflections in	Musical Roundup	Musical Early Edition	Rhythm Revue .....
12:15	Journal	Rhythm	Walter Kidder, songs....	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue .....
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth": drama	Sports; Weather; Music	Italian music program..
12:45	wood": drama	Hour	"Matinee in Rhythm" ..	Italian music program..	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	News Service	National Farm and Home	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Siesta	Hour	"George and Dixie" ...	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron .....
1:30	Brush Creek Follies	"What's on the Air"...	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Pauline Alpert, pianist.	The Continentals .....
1:45	Brush Creek Follies	News Service	"Rhythm Time"	Baseball Interviews	Short Story Editor .....
2:00	"Buffalo Presents"...	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Gordon Jenkins' Orch..	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melodic Moods".....
2:15	"Buffalo Presents"...	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Local Sports	Tigers baseball game	"Melodic Moods".....
2:30	**'Of Men and Books'**	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Local Sports	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Orchestra: Trio .....
2:45	**'Of Men and Books'**	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Fiesta"	Tigers baseball game	Five Star News .....
3:00	Dorien String	Indiana Indigo: Jean	"Nature Sketches".....	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sports and Music.....
3:15	Quartet	Brown's Orchestra	Patti Chapin, songs	Tigers baseball game	Sports and Music.....
3:30	Vera Brodsky,	"Music of the Ameri-	Golden Melodies	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Sports and Music.....
3:45	piano: News	cas," with Ricardo ...	Golden Melodies	Tigers baseball game	Sports and Music.....
4:00	**"Calling Pan-**	News; Club Matinee	Music: Jimmy Lytell's	Music: youth program ..	Johnny Andrews, songs..
4:15	**Americas"**.....	Club Matinee: variety...	Orchestra	"Prelude to Stardom"..	Melody Mirror .....
4:30	**New England to the**	Club Matinee	Gordon Jenkin's Orches.	Art Mooney's Orch.	Melody Mirror .....
4:45	**Colors**	Club Matinee	Bing Crosby, Sports Pgm	"I'll Find My Way" ...	Melody Mirror .....
5:00	"At Meadowbrook"...	Al & Lee Reiser, piano.	"The World Is Yours":	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:15	Sonny Dunham's	Network Sports	dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:30	Orchestra: music .	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra..	"It's Dance Time".....	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror .....
5:45	S. Dunham's Orch.	Dolly Dawn's Orchestra..	Local Sports	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News .....
6:00	News; Defense Pro-	News; Symph. of Melody	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:15	gram	Dinner Dance: Sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	Elmer Davis, news.	Civilian Defense Prgrm	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Dance Music .....
6:45	**The World Today** ..	News Review	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports reports .....
7:00	**'People's Platform':**	"Message of Israel"...	"Quiz of Two Cities"...	"Dramas of Youth"	"The Silver Saxe".....
7:15	**informal discussion**	"Little Ol' Hollywood".	"Quiz of Two Cities"...	series	Five Star News .....
7:30	Tommy Tucker's Or.	"Little Ol' Hollywood".	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Orchestra	Wonderland Salutes ....
7:45	Tommy Tucker's Or.	"Message of Israel"...	Better Business Drama..	Dance Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra..
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Boy Meets Band".....	"Grand Ole Opry".....	"The Soldiers' Quiz":	WMEX Round Table Dis-
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Boy Meets Band".....	"Grand Ole Opry".....	from Fort Banks.....	cussion .....
8:30	City Desk: drama.	"The Bishop and the	"Truth or Consequences":	Hawaii Calls	Civilian Defense talk ..
8:45	City Desk: E. Davis	Gargoyle": drama	quiz program	Hawaii Calls	Guy Lombardo's Orch..
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance,	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody: Hoosier	Colonial News	cal Album .....
9:30	Orch.: vocalists	**NBC Summer Symphony:**	Hotshots: Glen Welty's	Morton Gould's Orch....	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	'Saturday Night	**Roy Shield, conductor**	Orchestra	Morton Gould's Orch..	cal Album .....
10:00	Serenade": music..	**NBC Summer Symphony:**	Glen Gray's Orchestra ..	**"Chicagoland Concert":**	Five Star News .....
10:15	Public Affairs	**Roy Shield, conductor**	Glen Gray's Orchestra ..	**Ruth Slater, Soprano** .	Roly Rogers' Orchestra..
10:30	Golfers' Forum	**"Sweet and Rhythmic":**	**"Defense for America,"**	**Henry Weber's Orch.:**	Dance Digest .....
10:45	News; Sports	orchestra; songs	**dramatization**	**Attilio Gaggiore, tenor**	Dance Digest .....
11:00	Weather: Jimmy	News; Music	News Service	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Dance Digest .....
11:15	Dorsey's Orchestra	Weather; Dance Orch...	Local news; Weather ...	Bunny Berrigan's Orch.	Dance Digest .....
11:30	Michael Loring's Or.	Ray Heatherton's Orch..	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Paul Pendarvis' Orch. ..	"Day's End";

Young Tennis Players From Hyde Park Win Point on Courts in Court

A Paradox: House Buyers Can't Get 'Em

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With thousands of families now financially equipped to buy homes for the first time in more than a decade, Oscar F. Falling, President of the New England Federal Savings League, today saw the Nation facing the great paradox of not being able to get the houses its people are now able to pay for.

The first pinch, he said, is already being felt in the difficulty that builders are experiencing in getting materials made of aluminum, nickel, brass, chrome, copper, bronze, zinc, structural steel, plywood, and wrought iron. Rubber tile, cork, rust-resisting alloys, and refrigeration equipment are also sending builders ranging all over New England in the hope of getting orders filled quickly.

Where one builder in Newton Lower Falls reported his complete inability to get copper boilers and copper piping, another today said that he was on his way to New Bedford to get some plumbing materials needed to finish a home now under construction in Wellesley.

The great paradox struck the Newton builder in a way that could be humorous were it not for its serious implications. He had installed the only copper boiler and piping available at the moment in one of his completed homes, only to find that a home seeker liked another house for which he had not been able to get a boiler. He transferred the boiler to the salable house only to have the home seeker decide to go elsewhere. So he changed the boiler into another house to consummate another sale. Thus, the available boiler has been installed three times, while the other two homes still await deliveries for further installations.

Only the Beginning?

Mr. Falling said that "this is only the beginning of hard times in the building industry . . . other than the construction of strictly, low-cost, defense housing under Government contract." A definite lag in building is reported generally in Greater Boston developments which, during the first six months of the year, experienced something of a prosperity boom.

Anticipating the shortage of materials, many developers have tried to get ahead of the building drought, to get orders filled for materials in advance, to erect homes for future sales. As a result, some communities have built up an inventory of dwellings for sale that will help to meet the demands of the next few weeks at least.

Lead is almost the only metal generally used in home building of which there seems to be a plentiful supply, according to Mr. Falling.

A Wellesley builder who tried to take a much-needed vacation this month was so besieged by would-be homeowners that he has given up the idea. Being one of the larger developers, he is still able to contract for most of his materials, although the going is growing rougher and rougher, he said. He is being asked to build on order so fast that he cannot hope to fill the orders before the defense emergency clamps down on his prosperity.

Builders are looking forward to the introduction of newer materials to replace those needed for defense. Plastics seem destined to take a much larger place in home building as in the making of automobiles. Greater production capacity may take up the slack by next spring, but the approaching fall and winter may find would-be homeowners planning to remain in their apartments for some time to come, or else move into "used" homes upon which valuations are certain to rise.

"Current restrictions upon building," said Mr. Falling, "should stimulate the demand and values of existing dwellings. Although the same bans will apply to materials for remodeling old dwellings, the family need for dwelling space will react to the benefit of those trying to sell the older properties, including banks which have been under the strain of having to carry such dwellings over a period of years.

"If remodeling work is begun at once, it may be possible to complete it before the building drought interferes."

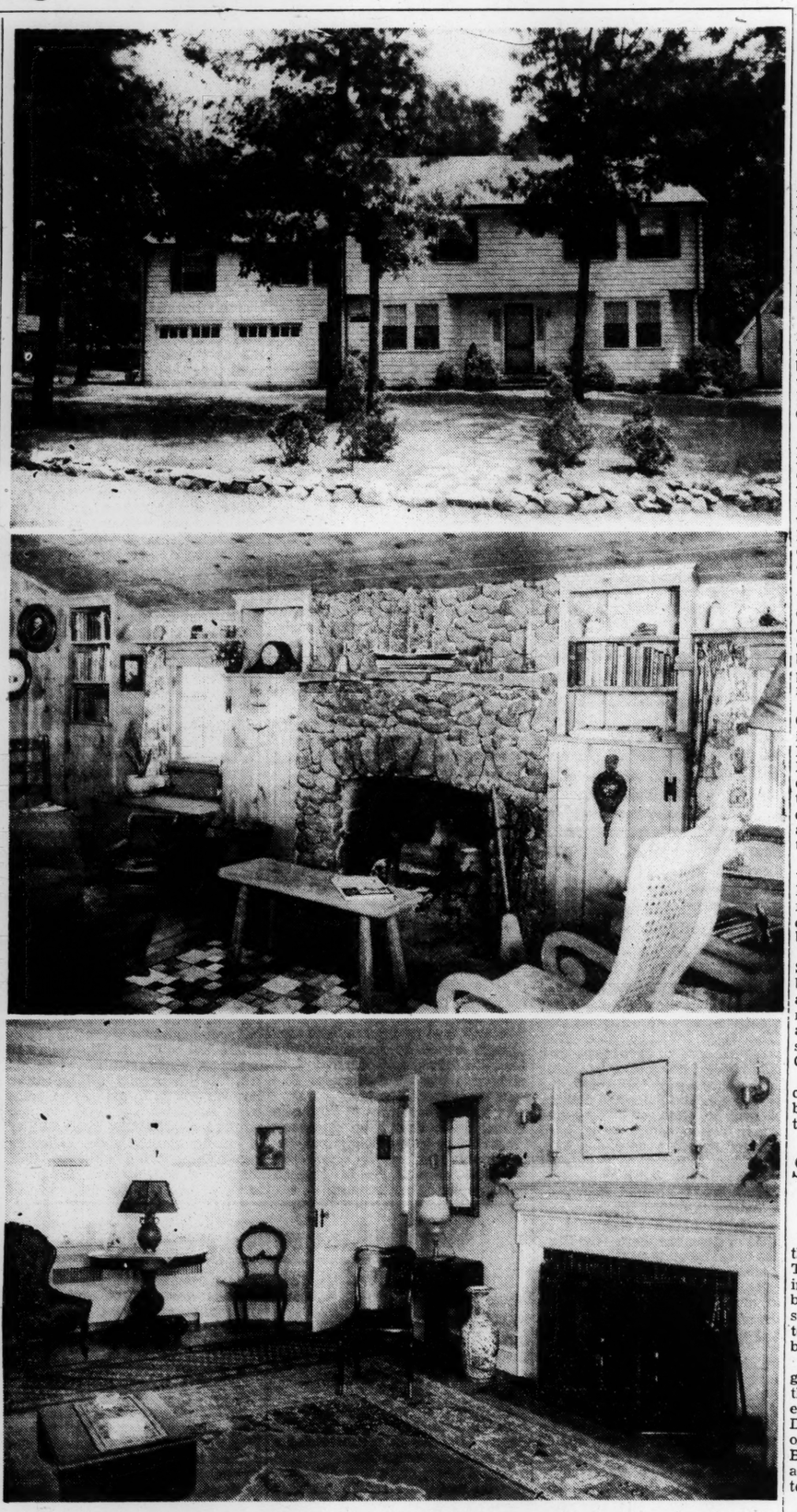
Trailers Help Out

The shortage of homes in Canton, Ohio, caused by an influx of defense workers, is reported to be so severe that the Government engineer in charge of defense housing has taken up quarters in a trailer.

Novel Insulation Means

A novel method of insulating concrete walls is by building heat resistant air spaces into the walls when they are under construction. Short lengths of cottonwood logs are set like bricks into the wet concrete walls. In a short time the green wood shrinks and falls out like the stone in a ripe peach, leaving the spaces practically empty.

The method is not only very economical, but it is said to produce walls stronger than hollow tile and with better insulation properties. It is being introduced in North Dakota.



All Designed by a Woman

Cynthia Hurst, whose father was a New England sea captain in the days of square-riggers, got her early training on shipboard, which means she became adept at many vocations. The life of the sea is seen in her particular knack of utilizing every niche in the home for some practical purpose. Her studies are masterpieces of functional living. Above are photos of one of five houses she has finished in Oakhurst, Braintree, at prices ranging around $10,000. Only a few women have turned their talents to home building in New England; she is one of them.

Songfest Ends State Farm and Home Week

By Max K. Gilstrap
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 1—Strains of "Auld Lang Syne" floated melodiously across the quiet campus of Massachusetts State College here today as farmers and their wives gathered beneath spreading elms for the last meeting of the annual State Farm and Home Week.

Since their arrival here a few days ago from the four corners of the Bay State—many with trailers and camping equipment—the visitors have participated in a continual round of activities covering every phase of agricultural life.

Between listening to speakers whose subjects ranged all the way from canning and jelly-making to methods of preserving fence posts, the rural folk have been participating in dances and games, making tours of small fruit plantations and campus lawns, watching home-making exhibitions and flower arrangement demonstrations, taking nature walks, joining in the music lovers' hours and studying labor-saving devices invented to help the farmer.

Last night the festivities reached a climax when 1,500 inhabitants of farms and 20 communities of western Massachusetts, dressed in their best, arrived here to take part in a giant songfest of neighborhood music.

Join in Singing

There was a community chorus, a farmers' chorus and the Westover Army Air Base Glee Club. There was a Four-H Club music group, a homemakers' chorus, western Massachusetts chorus, neighbors' chorus and a family music group. Finally all of these groups joined in singing under the expert leadership of Augustus D. Zanzig of the National Recreation Association.

As all of these singers got under way on such songs as "Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party," "Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair," and "America the Beautiful," accompanied by the Northampton, Mass., American Legion Band, the rafters in the Stockbridge Auditorium not only rang but shook.

Amid today's parting farewells there was a tighter grip to the handshakes and a broader smile on the faces of those who had met here for a few days to renew old acquaintances and to make new and lasting friendships. It was indeed a happier and better informed people who hummed their way over winding roads back to the farms and villages of New England.

In the closing addresses, C. B. Denman, Agricultural Counsel, National Association of Food Chains, said that New England farmers had made great progress along the organized road of self-help particularly with respect to the poultry business.

Gain Shown

Mr. Denman said that the present figures indicated population of more than 560 chickens a farm as compared with an average of 119 in the United States and that a gain of 48 per cent in egg production since 1939 indicated that farmers had already gone far to establish a program for New England which is needed throughout the nation.

For the future of the whole poultry business he recommended the following program:

1. Strengthen producer organizations.
2. Give more support to the poultry and egg national board.
3. Provide for more research and educational work to enhance the value of products.
4. Co-operate with national, state and local agencies in all these and other programs of public interest.
5. Increase assistance to retailers in broadening the market for products, thus making sure an ever-increasing demand for quality poultry and eggs.

Miss Beth E. Cummings, Associate Editor of Farm Journal and Farmers Wife, speaking on the subject, "If I Were the Mother of a Teen-Age Daughter," advised parents to have more leniency with children letting them work out problems for themselves.

Parents, she said, should be in keeping with the times. "If a daughter feels that she's getting advice based on the customs of the last generation she'll mark it down as 'passé' and forget about it," she said. "Given the proper encouragement and understanding, a daughter will feel free to go to her mother when she has a problem to solve. You would be surprised how good youthful judgment is most of the time—if given the proper cultivation."

Summing up her recipe on how mothers can get along better with their daughters Miss Cummings recommended less rules and regulations, a certain amount of freedom, sympathy, trust, companionship and development of other interests to concentrate on so "you won't have time to brood over your chick so much."

Apple Growing

Speaking to those farmers particularly interested in apple growing Louis A. Webster, Director Division of Markets, Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, urged New England farmers, in spite of the prospects of a year of small production, to be "just as alert, just as active, and just as aggressive in our advertising program for 1941 as in 1937 and 1939 when we were literally buried with apples."

"Don't forget," he said, "our customers have more money in 1941. Since we anticipate no surplus our extra dimes and quarters will depend in careful grading, honest packing and then a good advertising program."

"We have another big customer in Uncle Sam but this time he has got to have apples such as you would like your boy to eat in an Army camp."

Chester A. Halnan, District Supervisor, Surplus Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, told how that agency through the food stamp plan and school lunch program, is helping New England growers sell their excess crops by opening new markets for them.

Since the food stamp plan made its first appearance in New England Mr. Halnan said that more than $6,000,000 worth of new foods have been brought to the tables of families in need.

Park Bureau Promises To Finish Job

Three young tennis enthusiasts from the Hyde Park District of Boston, whose unsolicited efforts to repair two city tennis courts in time for their club tournament led to their arrest for "damaging property," won complete vindication and exoneration today.

Not only has the Park Department agreed to put the courts in shape for the coming tournament, but, best of all, Judge Daniel Casey, who heard their case in West Roxbury Court, refused to issue a complaint.

James Fulton, John Noonan, and Anthony Arena, the three youths involved, awaited the hearing a bit crestfallen. After all, they said, they had not intended any damage to the tennis courts in question when, after waiting in vain for the Park Department to put them in condition, they went ahead on their own hook.

And it may be that the declaration of Rep. John T. Padden (D) of the 18th Suffolk District, to the Judge that "the courts are 100 per cent better now than when the boys started work on them," played its part before Judge Casey refused to entertain the complaint.

John J. Murphy, Deputy Park Commissioner, appeared in court in behalf of Commissioner William P. Long, and stated that the Park Department had no desire to prosecute the boys, and only asked that the boys should remove the stone dust which they had, at considerable labor and time, hauled onto the courts and rolled down.

He said that the cement posts would be replaced, and that the Park Department would re-surface the courts from which it was claimed that the clay top had been removed.

Henry Fuoco of the Hamilton School, Hartford, Conn., who has been coaching the tennis players at the Hyde Park Club this summer, appeared at the District Court along with the boys and Representative Padden and Deputy Commissioner Murphy.

Dismissal of the complaints came swiftly, and the decision brought smiles to the faces of the three youths.

South Boston Has New 'Queen'

A demure little blonde girl of three years, Mary Doolin of East Third Street was today—so early in her career—being acclaimed a beauty queen by the South Boston social swim after her victory yesterday over the best the region's big brothers had to offer.

With motion picture cameras grinding, admiring throngs craning their necks, and brother Robert expanding his chest in pride, Miss Doolin strutted her stuff for a set of judges at the clubhouse of the Boys' Clubs of Boston and won the annual "Little Sisters Beauty Contest."

At home today her eight brothers and sisters feigned indifference to the family honor, but boasted of it to the gang around the corner, and Mr. and Mrs. James Doolin took occasion to remind Miss Mary that a beauty queen must be sure to wash carefully behind the ears.

It was a big day yesterday—not only for the Doolins, but for three-year-old Maureen Neuner, four-year-old Barbara Concannon, five-year-old Theresa Marie Kelly, and six-year-old Betty Wuscke, who were named queens of their respective age groups. Miss Doolin topped them all, winning the title "Miss South Boston, 1941."

Buster Keaton, "dead pan" comedian, acted as head judge and awarded the big doll prizes.

Meeting House Becomes Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON HIGHLANDS, N. H., Aug. 1—Beginning today, the Little White Meeting House here will be converted into a market on Fridays from 10 to 5 under the sponsorship of the North Country Unit of the New England Farm and Garden Association.

Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, President of the Association, and Mrs. James E. Holmes, Chairman of the Unit, have charge of arrangements, assisted by Miss Esther Kimberly, Mrs. Walter Resor, Mrs. Percy Bridgman and Mrs. Frank Tottle of Highland House.

Home cooked foods and candies, dairy products, handwoven rugs and other unusual handmade articles fashioned by rural women will be on display. The New England Farm and Garden Association assists rural women to market their goods and supplement their small incomes.

Swiss-Americans Mark Anniversary

Swiss-Americans last night tuned in on their radios to hear the ringing of church bells in Switzerland, marking the beginning of the celebration in progress there today, commorating the 650th anniversary of the confederation of small provinces that form the country.

This afternoon, at 2:30, they listened again to hear the radiocast from Station WHDH in Boston on which Georges Barrel, Swiss consular agent, spoke.

"There never was a better moment to commemorate such an event," said Mr. Barrel. "Few are the nations of Europe where freedom remains to be celebrated."

Triple Handshake for Million-Mile Man

Having more than 1,000,000 flying miles now to his credit, Capt. Hazen R. Bean of Northeast Airlines receives a triple handshake from three "rookie stewardesses" of the Airline. Pilot Bean still flies for Northeast on the Boston-Bangor and Boston-Montreal routes. The stewardesses, left to right, are Frances Whippen, Eileen Brennan, and Mary Jane Hammond. They have just completed their first month aloft and have 15,000 flying miles each.

Members of the 26th Division Resume Training on the Cape

Military and defense news of New England in brief:

26th Resumes Training—Following a day of relaxation—reward for their rigorous work during a two-day divisional maneuver in the Blackstone Valley—members of the 26th Division resumed their War Department training schedule today with combat teams meeting in mock battle. Improvement of communication between command posts during maneuvers will be stressed as a result of failures that developed during the recent problem.

The 51st Infantry Brigade tackled its second combat team exercise in two weeks in the Brewster-Orleans area with some 6,000 officers and men involved. The 51st Infantry Brigade is comprised of troops of the 101st and 182nd Infantry supported by soldiers of the 180th Field Artillery, 101st Engineers, and the 101st Quartermaster Corps. Opposition will be furnished by two companies of the 104th Infantry.

Devens Contract Awarded—The War Department announced the award of a $487,000 contract to Ruco Construction Company, Boston, for construction of barracks, administration buildings, induction buildings, warehouses and ward officers quarters at Fort Devens.

Governor Appeals for Navy—In a special message, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall yesterday asked the Legislature to consent to acquisition by the Navy Department of nine square miles of land in Plymouth and Norfolk counties for construction of a lighter-than-air base and for expansion of the Naval Ammunition Depot in Hingham.

Moonlight Sail for Soldiers—Several hundred soldiers stationed at the Boston Harbor Defenses will go on a moonlight sail Monday night aboard the excursion steamer Steel Pier as guests of the management of the Cape Cod Steamship Co. An orchestra, also furnished by the steamship company, will provide music for dancing and the Soldiers and Sailors Recreation Center will supply young women hostesses.

R. O. T. C. Promotions—Four members of the Harvard-Yale Field Artillery R. O. T. C. unit which has been in training at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, received commissions as Second Lieutenants in the Field Artillery Reserves at special exercises held at the Vermont fort today. The young men, who received their commissions from Col. William Scott Wood, Commanding Officer at Fort Ethan Allen, were: Thomas F. Donahue (Harvard '41), Brookline, Mass.; Russell N. Fairbanks (Harvard '41), Somerville, Mass.; Walter E. Jenkins, Jr. (Harvard '41), Fort Benning, Georgia; and David C. Martin (Yale '41), Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert W. Corson (Harvard '41), who is not yet 21 years of age, received a training certificate and will receive his commission when he reaches that age.

Sandy Cape Cod—The sandy terrain of Cape Cod is playing havoc with the leather soles of soldiers' shoes and as a result Camp Edwards troops will march, in the future, in shoes with corded rubber soles, Lieut. Stanley S. Lane, camp reclamation and salvage officer, said today. This disclosure was made in connection with an announcement that operations at the camp quartermaster's new clothing and equipage repair shop at New Bedford have started on a small scale with the tapping of 1,000 pairs of shoes.

Decentralization Studied

Establishment of a special legislative commission to study means of combatting the effects of decentralization in the Boston area was urged today by the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee described the exodus of people, business, and industry from the central districts of Greater Boston as "the most critical situation which Boston and its suburbs have faced during all the years of their existence."

Establishment of such a recess commission was recently proposed by the Boston Finance Commission in its report on decentralization, a report which the Chamber Committee described as "one of the most important and constructive reports ever to have been issued by the Finance Commission."

The Committee scored the "strong remnant of uninformed sentiment that 'Boston should stew in its own juice,'" and declared this is not a problem in which Boston is aligned against the suburbs, but one in which all would stand or fall together.

Noting that the Chamber of Commerce is composed of business men who for the most part live in the suburbs but work in Boston, the Committee expressed the opinion that its views on the subject were shared practically unanimously by the members.

Old Colony Trust Sues to Recover

Recovery of $31,168.25 and interest from the Federal Government, paid as inheritance tax on the estate of Hugh Bancroft, formerly a prominent Boston businessman, is sought in a suit filed in Federal District Court by the Old Colony Trust Company and other executors of Mr. Bancroft's will.

The plaintiffs contend the disputed tax was erroneously assessed on approximately $350,000 in life insurance policies which were paid to beneficiaries after Mr. Bancroft's passing in 1933. The $350,000 should not have been included in figuring the estate, it is contended, because it was collected by beneficiaries other than the decedent's estate, and because Mr. Bancroft had "during his lifetime divested himself of all incidents of ownership" in the policies.

Biggest Pier In Boston Is Now 'In Navy'

Boston's No. 1 passenger and freight terminal—Commonwealth Pier, South Boston—"is in the Navy now."

The big pier which first served the Navy during the World War, when the terminal was new, was officially taken over today "for the duration," with arrangements that allow one third of the space to be retained for commercial use.

It is to be a supply base for the North Atlantic fleet, and already heavy shipments of provisions are accumulating at the pier. It is planned to have about 20,000,000 pounds stored there, including flour, canned goods and the famed pièce de resistance—beans—ready for transferring to naval vessels.

Capt. F. E. McMillen, S. C., U. S. N., supply officer at the Boston Navy Yard, and Commander R. L. Mabon, S. C., U. S. N., executive officer, are in charge of the new base. Lieut. Commander F. G. E. Carlson, S. C., U. S. N., has set up headquarters at the pier, where he will be in charge of personnel and operations at the base.

Hunsaker Heads Aeronautic Group

Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker of Boston has been elected Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, succeeding Dr. Vannevar Bush, who resigned to devote his full time to directing the new office of scientific research and development.

Dr. Hunsaker is head of the Departments of Mechanical Engineering and Aeronautics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From 1916 to 1923, he was in charge of aircraft design in the Navy Department at Washington where he designed the airship Shenandoah and the flying boat NC4, first aircraft to fly the Atlantic. He has served as Assistant Naval Attaché in London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome. As an official of the Bell Telephone Laboratories he developed wire and radio service for airways.

Pepperell Gives Bonus

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 1 (AP)—The Pepperell Manufacturing Company has announced that workers in its Fall River plant would be given a cash bonus of one week's pay on Aug. 29. The bonus is restricted to workers on the pay roll the week ending July 25, and who have been employed a total of 1,700 hours during the year ended July 30.

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54 acres, including over 500 feet of lake frontage. Attractive six-room Lodge with porches, overlooking beautiful lake and Camden hills. Eight small cottages and auxiliary buildings, completely furnished. Electricity, modern plumbing, pure spring water. Two tennis courts, boats and canoes. Quiet, protected location, 85 miles northeast of Portland, 10 miles from Camden. All buildings and entire equipment in excellent condition. Ideal opportunity for business purchaser or family desiring rooms-country estate. Price reasonable. Write box number L-31, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

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Write for further particulars and photos.
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Swiss Curb Liberty to Guard Liberty; Republic Observes Its 650th 'Fourth'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 1—Today marks the 650th anniversary of Switzerland's "Eidgenossenschaft" or Confederation when representatives from the three small forest Cantons of Unterwalden, Uri and Schwyz met at the meadow Rütli in 1291 to declare their freedom from Austrian domination, thereby founding a new state built on equality.

The town of Schwyz in the canton bearing the same name is felt to be a wise selection as a place for the Nation to recognize this historic event because of its central location, easy access, adequate facilities for catering to crowds and, perhaps most noteworthy of all, because it is in reality both the cradle and namesake of the Republic which is called "land of the 'Schwyz' (using the old dialect word for Swiss)" or Switzerland.

A review of celebrated historical events, during the 200 years following the establishment of the Confederacy, comprise the day's spectacle with an estimated 700 soldiers and many horses taking part in the commemorative mock battles.

President Philip Wetter and Gen. Henri Guisan, Commander-in-chief of the Swiss Army arrived here for a day of parades and speeches.

There are no buildings at Rütli. A Swiss flag alone marks the place as ground sacred to a Nation. In 1890 there was talk of selling the property, which was privately owned, to a group of men who intended erecting a hotel. Patriotic organizations gave the venture much publicity with the result that proceedings were halted. Shortly thereafter collections were taken in every school in the land until the purchase price was realized.

History depicts this locality as rich in events connected with the Nation's early struggles. On the shores of Lake Lucerne (Lake of Light) is a small chapel marking the spot where William Tell is supposed to have shot the apple off his son's head as ordered by the tyrant, Gessler. Not long after this incident, another account affirms, Tell shot the Austrian over-lord with an arrow and freed his country from oppressive rule. This is believed to have occurred at a place called "Hölle Gasse" which some seven or eight years ago was purchased by Swiss school children. Thus two of the most historically sacred spots in Switzerland, Rütli and Hölle Gasse, are held in perpetuity by each rising generation.

No more hallowed locality could have been chosen by General Guisan than this aforementioned little meadow as a place calculated to instill courage, build up the morale of his officers and give them the indomitable will of their ancestors, again so necessary. Problems arising from unprecedented conditions surrounding the country are taxing the mettle of present-day descendants.

From the tops of mountains signal fires glow to remind villagers of that other night over six centuries ago when a democratic Nation was born, the oldest in the world today.

Thus Switzerland dramatizes at Schwyz an event without parallel so its citizens may feel stronger ties of nationality and patriotism to insulate them against insidious doctrinaires that would usurp the longest record of representative government for an ancient system of repression.

'Flame of Freedom' Illumines Black-Out

By the Associated Press

Schwyz, Switzerland, Aug. 1

This town and the surrounding countryside was the only bright spot in war-darkened central Europe, as black-out restrictions were lifted throughout Switzerland for the celebration of the anniversary.

Throughout the night and during today runners carried to all parts of the Nation torches kindled at a traditional bonfire in Rütli.

About 3,000 Swiss gathered about the bonfire at midnight to watch the magistrates of the three original Cantons light the "fire of freedom." It was the first time since 1891 that the ceremony has been held.

After a roll of drums and the sounding of Army trumpets, the pyre was lighted and Magistrate L. Walker of Uri repeated the oath of the confederates of 1291.

"We will be free, free as our fathers let us, preferring death in any shape to slavery."

Nazis Move Youths From Bombed Area

BERLIN (AP)—DNB, official German news agency, reported from Bratislava that several thousand children from Berlin and Western Germany had been settled in Slovakia to escape British air raids.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 1—Swiss democracy today on its 650th anniversary finds itself adopting defense measures which to the American traveler seem considerably to limit democratic freedom and dangerously to approach the restrictions of totalitarian states.

Closer examination, however, will show that these measures lack the complete co-ordination and the ruthlessness of totalitarian systems and are perhaps the minima of restriction which could be expected in a small democracy placed in the precarious political and economic position in which Switzerland finds itself.

Measures against Communist and pro-Nazi sections including the restriction of some newspapers and propaganda, followed by the banning of Communist delegates from Cantonal and City Councils and finally the complete prohibition of these anti-democratic parties have already been taken.

The City Government of Geneva even prohibited a group of Communists—the Nicole group—which was flying the colors of Social Democracy.

The Swiss generally approved these measures since they felt it would be suicidal to harbor these hostile groups, backed as they are by either Germany or Soviet Russia.

Must Co-operate in Trade

Yet the Swiss have to live at peace with their great neighbors and co-operate with them economically while resisting them ideologically. For over 400 years the Swiss have lived in neutrality without mixing in the disputes of their neighbors and they feel this traditional policy is of more value today than it ever was. To maintain it they have had to pass laws to protect the neutrality of public opinion.

A law originating in the first World War forbidding the defamation and abuse of "foreign peoples, leaders and governments" has been reintroduced. This measure prevents anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi propaganda just as it prevents anti-democratic propaganda. In this way Switzerland hopes to avoid becoming a nest of foreign agents and spies opposed to the Swiss way of life.

Measures against Communists and Nazis are enforced by a corps of 200 political police. There are no concentration camps nor any signs of brutality. A thorough investigation is made, however, of Swiss citizens and firms suspected of carrying on subversive activities. Written material is confiscated, those visited can demand a receipt for everything taken from them and the return of their books and papers if they do not fall under the legal ban for subversive literature. Foreign agents are politely shown the nearest road across the frontier.

Many restrictive measures, such as those affecting the use of the camera, are purely military.

Rumors Forbidden

Swiss military officials, moreover, have forbidden the spread of "news and rumors of a nature to compromise the defense of the country and the maintenance of neutrality." The fantastic stories which at the beginning of the war passed around especially in the rural border section near Germany have been practically suppressed.

Restrictions of the freedom of the press have increased a good deal. Practically all means of public expression—newspapers, radio, movies, phonographs, public assembly are subject to censorship. The censorship of the press is carried out by the inspectorate of the Press and Radio Department of the Army and by a press commission composed of military and civilian representatives. The press commission has the final word.

This commission may give instructions to newspapers, compel papers to print or not to print certain material, suspend publication of newspapers.

Right of appeal to a higher commission of three members is reserved. The "Argauer Tagblatt," leading daily of Aargau Canton, appealed against the confiscation of a number for "publishing militar yinformation" and won it. The editorial staff was able to inform its readers in the middle of March that they could obtain the number for Dec. 2 "better late than never."

Sensational Paper Punished

Most frequently punished paper here is "Actualis," a new pictorial daily of a sensational type. Recently it was forbidden to appear for 10 days. The comparative freedom of the press, however, is shown in the frequent criticisms of the Army Press Department itself.

No new papers or magazines, however, can be founded without special permission. The conditions permitting exception to the rule are that the new paper "fill a public need" and give sufficient guarantees that its contents will not "endanger the security of the country."

Opposition Viewpoint

Opponents of press regulation point out that a rigid neutralization of the press is liable to weaken the interest of the public in national affairs. With a neutral "bloodless' press, these critics say, the enterprising part of the population will take to reading such foreign newspapers and magazines as take a definite stand on modern problems. These critics point to a recent statement of Dr. Goebbels that the anti-German attitude of the Swiss press has made no difference one way or the other in Germany's policy toward Switzerland, nor would it in the future, as invasion of little countries has been determined by "purely strategic points of view."

A plan proposed by Federal Councilor Etter for forming an official Government Press Department for the centralization of the Swiss press has met with strong opposition on the ground that it would be playing into the hands of Dr. Otto Dietrich, head of the press in the Third Reich, who in the framework of Hitler's "New Europe" is attempting to organize the press of each European nation in a supernational European Press Department under German leadership. Dr. Dietrich says he "will create binding principles for the press which no state will be able to disregard and consider itself a civilized nation." This subjection of the European press to Berlin is what Dr. Dietrich calls a "press peace."

The "Vaterland" of Lucerne recently pointed out that of approximately 400 papers published in Switzerland, 397 are not permitted in Germany, while of the 400 leading German papers 397 are permitted to be circulated in Switzerland. A recent police investigation revealed that the Berlin Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is being mailed to hundreds of Swiss free of charge as propaganda.

No "Sightseeing"

Again, one not infrequently reads of Swiss journalists being expelled from Germany, whereas, to the knowledge of this writer, no German journalist has yet been ejected from Switzerland. However, German journalists in Switzerland do not have the same advantages of personal contact and official sponsorship that the Swiss journalists in Berlin enjoy. German journalists in Switzerland are almost systematically avoided by their Swiss colleagues, who fear to be branded as "Quislings" if seen in the company of the Germans, and the Swiss Government, having no ideology to sell to the German journalists, lets them go their own way without any special program of "sightseeing" as is offered foreign correspondents in Berlin.

For some time the Swiss in Germany were completely cut off from all Swiss newspapers and the Germans in Switzerland were on several occasions deprived of their organ, the "Deutsche Zeitung in der Schweiz," when it contained too violent attacks against the British. An agreement has now been reached between the two governments, however, permitting the Germans in Switzerland their organ and the Swiss in Germany a Swiss publication called "L'Echo Suisse."

An especially close watch is kept on photographs in view of their increasing effectiveness in influencing public opinion. The censor carefully guards the Swiss public from pictures which would sway emotions too much to one side or the other in the war. A picture of French prisoners being handed over by a German officer to a Swiss officer for conduct through Switzerland to France, showing the German officer bowing deeply before the Swiss officer, was forbidden.

The internal political peace is also protected by picture censorship. Pictures of Moroccan internees leaving Switzerland for their homes with their horses stripped of their saddles under an agreement between France, Switzerland and Germany for handing all war material of internees over to Germany were forbidden in order to keep down popular resentment at Switzerland's adherence to the agreement.

Films Banned

One film, "The Regular Swiss," was banned because it left the impression that there were actually first class and second class citizens in Switzerland. The Army censor thought that class differences should not be played up in such critical times as these. This was a hard blow to the young struggling Swiss movie industry which last year produced only three films.

Censorship of imported films is also carried out with the intention of keeping Swiss public opinion neutral. Such extreme films as "The Dictator" would not be considered as suitable mental diet for the Swiss at the present time. A film such as "Grapes of Wrath" which is critical of American social conditions is, however, allowed and receives great appreciation, though it cannot be denied that it has a negative effect in their appraisal of social conditions in the United States.

In addition to the Army authorities, the 22 Cantonal governments also may censor films for moral reasons. Thus the wild western "Destry Rides Again" has been forbidden for the whole Canton of Zurich, though it has been described by the Swiss press as "quite exceptional among Wild West films, since it dramatized the triumph of prudence, caution, and intelligence over coarseness and brutality."

Poles and Soviet End Hostilities

International Cablephoto

Peace Pact Signed in London

Scene in the office of Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, as representatives of the Polish Government-in-Exile and Soviet Russia signed a pact ending a state of war between them and pledging co-operation in the task of defeating Germany. Left to right: Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Premier; Anthony Eden, Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, and Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Britain.

Poles in United States Scan Pact With Russia

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP)—The German-administered Government General of Poland annexed territory today in the vicinity of Lwow, which had been under Russian rule under the 1939 Russian - German treaties, DNB stated.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—The resignation of August Zaleski, Foreign Minister of the Polish Government-in-Exile, and of two other members of the Polish Cabinet, has followed the accord by which Poland and Russia have agreed to fight together against Nazi Germany.

It is the opinion of certain well-informed Polish circles in America that these resignations came not because these men are opposed to coming to terms with the Soviet, but because they feel that through the present agreement Poland has not gained but suffered actual loss.

The view is taken that, after having come to an agreement with Britain, it did not matter to Russia whether it came to terms with the Poles or not. The Poles had nothing but men to offer, and these had been in prison camps or at hard labor for over a year and a half. Russia has a bountiful supply of men. To both the Polish demands—recognition of the boundaries existing before the 1939 invasion and the release of all Poles held in Russia or deported there—the Russians made refusals or stipulations; the discussions dragged on for six weeks, ending with the five-point pact announced July 30.

In reality, say interpreters, Russia naturally abrogates willingly the Russo-German boundary agreement of 1939, but reserves the right to conversations later on for definite frontier fixing, asserting that the Riga Treaty of 1921, which followed the defeat of the Bolsheviks by Poland, was signed by the Russians under duress and therefore is not binding.

This, they say, leaves them free to make all the territorial claims they wish.

Loopholes Cited

This situation, say these Poles, adds to the anxiety caused by British Foreign Secretary Eden's plain "No" in response to a question in the House of Commons as to whether Britain was guaranteeing Polish frontiers. This means, say those in opposition to the pact, that when victory has been won over the Germans, the Poles will be in the same position they found themselves in 1920. The possibility of their having again to fight alone a war with Russia when the rest of the world is settling down to peace looms in prospect.

It is also pointed out that the Russian agreement to "grant amnesty to all Polish citizens detained on Soviet territory either as prisoners of war or on other sufficient grounds, . . ." need not include persons deported to Siberia or other parts of Russia. Likewise, they say, there are loopholes permitting them to retain any Pole they do not care to set free.

Those who defend the pact and General Sikorski's action regret the attitude and action taken by these ministers at a time when Polish unity is most desirable. The Sikorski supporters feel that the relations existing between Poland and Russia prior to the German attack on Russia could not continue after that attack, and that the best obtainable terms were made. Russia would not talk boundaries but it would abrogate the Sept. 28, 1939, partition treaty made with Germany.

With Germany in possession of all Poland and part of Russia, they argue that it is not reasonable to demand recognition of frontiers which are only theoretical. Through diplomatic representation it makes possible the straightening out of the whole Polish-Russian tangle. It is hoped that help now will reach the deported Poles. It has been promised that prisoners will be freed. Polish officers are to cooperate with the Russians.

The proponents of the agreement, however, deny that this is technically a "pact of friendship," as Winston Churchill called it.

What the pact brings, they say, is cessation of a state of war between the Poles and the Soviets, collaboration in fighting the Germans, release of prisoners, and an opportunity for development of better relations between the two peoples.

Finland's Aims

HELSINGORS, Finland, Aug. 1 (AP)—President Ryti told a group of foreign correspondents from Berlin today that Finland was fighting for its rights, had no imperialistic ambitions, hoped to remain friends with America, and desired that after this war all nations of Europe shall live in peace.

In an informal chat in Finland's White House during an afternoon reception he spoke slowly and deliberately and readily answered questions, sometimes in English and sometimes in German.

Work Is Approved For 288 Airports

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—A list of approved construction or improvement projects on 288 airports, officially designated as necessary to the national defense, was announced today by Brig. Gen. Donald H. Connolly, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

A total estimated expenditure of $8,810,110 is involved. Of this amount $53,409,800 will be spent on 26 projects included in last year's program, but not yet placed under construction, and 149 new locations. The remaining $18,968,871 will be used for continuing work on 113 projects started in the initial program authorized last October.

Wait, Amery Urges India

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma, urged today that India put aside internal strife and wait for postwar elevation to a "free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth."

Members of the House of Commons immediately demanded that Prime Minister Churchill make a statement on the problem.

Mr. Amery, exhorting Moslems, Hindus, and other Indian elements to unite behind Britain's war effort, again offered Dominion status or Commonwealth partnership "as soon as it is practicable."

He emphasized the need for unity, declaring that "India is at war and the menace of war may well draw closer to her both from the East and West within the next few months."

A "declaration of progressive character" that India and the rest of the world might hear, Laborite Gordon MacDonald declared, would have a great effect and if Mr. Churchill himself gave India assurances his promise would go far in developing unity.

Mosque in London

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—London's first Moslem mosque, for use of Moslem soldiers and sailors, was opened today by the Egyptian Ambassador to Britain, Hassan Pasha Nashaat. Turbaned Indian troops were among the spectators.

Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, adviser to L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma, said the mosque would be the "nucleus of a great mosque and Islamic cultural center to be built after the war" by a British Government grant.

There are 38,000 Indians in the Navy and merchant shipping service of Britain, the majority of them Moslems.

English Soldiers Safe Drivers

LONDON, Aug. 1 (BPS) — A record in safe driving has been set by Britain's motorized Army divisions despite the fact that only 10 per cent of the drivers in the service had previous experience.

The record was disclosed in a recently published Government survey showing that of 2,264 road fatalities in Great Britain during the first three months of 1941, only 116 were among persons in the service, only 39 of the accidents were laid to service men. It was emphasized that most of England was blacked out during the period covered by the survey.

Army driving schools have been established throughout England for the benefit of recruits eager to serve in the motor transport corps. If the recruit has had no prior experience behind the wheel, he is referred to the expert instructors at these schools. When they finish with him he is an expert driver.

Rigid speed limits are in force throughout the United Kingdom, and military police are continually at watch on important highways. Traffic offenses are serious for the soldiers, and are quickly followed by court-martial. No officer is permitted to go on any road not included in his written orders, except in cases where enemy action has made a detour essential. "Joy-riding" in Army cars is strictly prohibited, and offenders are stringently punished.

Civil traffic regulations also apply to the military men of England, and any civilian injured by an Army car may prosecute the case. To aid soldiers who have run afoul of the civil laws, a special fund has been set up. Army officers point out, however, that there has been little drainage on the account.

'Gas' Restrictions By Canada Fail To Halt Auto Touring

OTTAWA, Aug. 1 (AP)—Tourist travel from the United States was retarded temporarily by recent Canadian restrictions on gasoline sales, but the "ordinary flow has been resumed," T. C. Davis, Deputy Minister of National War Services, said last night.

Canadian service stations have been required to close on weekday nights and all day Sunday and sale of gasoline in containers other than regular car fuel tanks has been prohibited.

(The United States oil industry was asked yesterday by Secretary of the Interior Ickes to close service stations in eastern states from 7 p. m. to 7 a. m. every day beginning Sunday.)

United States tourists are permitted to use credit cards issued in the United States, but sale on credit to Canadians has been prohibited. Oil Controller G. R. Cottrelle said last night in Toronto that there was no foundation to a report Canada planned compulsory gasoline rationing.

India Rations 'Gas'

BOMBAY, India, Aug. 1 (AP)—Private cars will be allowed sufficient gasoline for 200 miles of travel a month under rationing effective Aug. 15, the Government of India announced.

Nazi Court Confiscates Six Norse Freighters

NEW YORK (AP)—Confiscation of six Norwegian freighters captured by Nazi warships has been ordered by the German Prize Court of Hamburg, according to advices reaching here July 9. The ships, judged to be carrying contraband, were:

Almora, 2,433 tons; Borgsten, 1,569 tons; Ek, 995 tons; Fulton, 1,109 tons; Finse, 1,618 tons, and Lysaker, 910 tons. The Finnish freighter Lahti, 616 tons, and her cargo of Swedish steel and electrical appliances also was ordered confiscated after a German plane forced her into a Nazi port.

Threat of Holiday Crush Causes Concern in Britain

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 1 — Britain's transport system faces a difficult situation as the pressure of holiday traffic approaches the August bank holiday—first Monday in August—and the normal peak of the holiday season coincide.

Although there has been reluctance to clamp down tightly on vacationing for hard-pressed Britons who are experiencing their first genuine letup in air raids, the Government has been doing its utmost short of compulsion to discourage vacationists from traveling.

Officially, the general holiday on Monday has not been canceled, although urgent work will continue. No special travel facilities are being arranged, but there is every prospect that the Whitsuntide emergency will recur. On that occasion thousands of stranded travelers necessitated hundreds of extra trains to get the people home.

Urgent appeals have been made to the population to stay at home Monday, merely taking a day's rest or utilizing nearby recreational facilities. But with families split up through evacuation and other wartime causes, there naturally is a strong desire to get together. Moreover, the great mass of workers who have endured a great strain in the past year and who have made tremendous efforts in factories and offices feel the need of a change.

Moreover, the fact that the German-Soviet conflict is taking some of the war pressure from Britain for the time being, coupled with official warnings of renewed heavy attacks upon Britain in the fall, encourage people here to make the best use of the present lull.

Canceling all leave for the armed forces over the August bank holiday will ease the travel problem. Nevertheless, taking one example, the Cornish Riveria express will leave London on Aug. 2 in seven sections bearing 7,000 passengers.

The Government apparently hoped that arduous travel conditions experienced on Whitsuntide would discourage holiday makers, but there are still plenty of folk who have weathered "blitzes" and who feel they need more than a football game to keep them home.

Accommodation at seaside places where the public is allowed to go is almost unobtainable, yet people still travel hopefully to those areas. Bathing seems to gain extra spice from barbed-wire obstacles and military guards. The impossibility of holiday resorts, under rationing regulations, being able to feed short-term visitors does not seem to deter holiday makers, at least not until they reach their destinations.

Such a situation is a great strain on railways, which have the paramount task of carrying war materials and keeping lines clear for any emergency large-scale troop movements. Moreover, the coal shortage is particularly serious at the moment, and it is recognized that the greatest efforts in production and transport are necessary to insure winter supplies.

French-Canadians To Tell Frenchmen Zest for Sacrifices

OTTAWA, Aug. 1 (AP)—Premier Adelard Godbout of Quebec and two other speakers will radiocast addresses to France next Sunday, inaugurating a series of informative talks aimed at counteracting propaganda on Canada's war effort disseminated by the Germans, it is learned today.

The speeches will be put on the air by short-wave station WRUL in Boston, operated by the World Wide Radio Foundation.

Besides Premier Godbout, other speakers next Sunday will be Col. Henri Pierrene, representative in Canada of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Free French leader; and Jean Desy, newly-appointed Canadian Minister to Brazil and formerly Minister to Belgium and the Netherlands.

The talks are designed to give the French people knowledge particularly of "the enthusiasm with which Canadians of French origin are building munitions, sacrificing and sending their sons to fight in the common cause," a spokesman for the Canadian Broadcasting Company said.

Sir Ronald Campbell On Way to New York

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 1 (AP)—Sir Ronald Ian Campbell, successor to Sir Gerald Campbell as British Minister to Washington, took off by clipper today for New York. Sir Gerald was recently named propaganda chief for Britain in the United States.

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Japan: Will It Move North or South?

By a Military Expert
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Is Japan's occupation of Indo-China a screen for possible movement in the opposite direction—an attack on Soviet Russia?

Is the Indo-China adventure actually the first step in a drive to dominate the South Pacific?

These two questions have become uppermost as Nippon's transports unload their troops at Saigon and Japan's Navy moves into Camranh Bay.

The answers—the discovery of the real objectives of Japan's policy—are not to be had from the lips of Tokyo's statesmen. But a great deal can be deduced from the basic military facts. These show the distinct limits which Japan is approaching from its already overexpanded strategy.

War-Weary Nation

Japan can be considered as the third most war-weary nation in the world, treading close in the footsteps of Italy and Spain. Faced with the depressing conditions of a Chinese adventure which has employed more than 1,250,000 men for five years, has sapped its economic strength, and debased an already low social structure, Nippon's problem has been serious.

The Japanese Army at present has an approximate fighting strength of 57 divisions,and a global strength of 1,800,000 men, which cannot be far supplemented.

About 66 divisions is given as the most that Japan could raise, despite its available manpower, because of limitations of armament and supply.

The present divisions are distributed far and wide in a theater larger, in fact, than the Mediterranean area.

Thirty-seven Japanese divisions are in China—Three of these in the Canton sector. Ten more are in Manchukuo. Two are in Korea. One is in Sakhalin. Four or five more divisions are in the metropolitan area of Japan itself. Three or four are gathered at Hainan Island or are on the way to Indo-China.

There are indications that some shifting of strength towards Manchuquo is on the way. Increased mobilization in Japan may or may not be replacements for existing forces, although this is more probable than that new units are being formed. If the latter be true, such new units are for the future, not for any fighting today.

Forces Mobilize

Japanese in Peiging, China, told the Associated Press that they have heard that the Japanese command is gathering in Manchukuo and North China forces which eventually will total 2,000,000 men and 5,000 planes for a determined effort to break Russian power in the Far East when the the opportune time comes.

Facing Japan now in Siberia are some 26 Russian divisions of the two Red banner armies; a force somewhat reduced from the original.

German reports indicate that several of the 31 divisions normally east of the Urals have been identified on the western theater. This force is, however, still too great for Japan to tackle in a serious way unless Russia becomes more and more involved, for Japan cannot take many of her troops out of China without disaster.

Under these conditions, it would seem improbable that Japan will undertake any serious offensive beyond Indo-China at present. The elimination of Singapore, Straits Settlements, is essential to Tokyo before any widespread operations can take place. Acquisition of air bases in Indo-China is one step toward that movement, but the other elements for success appear to be lacking for the moment.

As for the Burma Road, it must not be forgotten that Japan's present position on Northern Indo-China is much nearer to China's supply line than the present southern move.

Even its newest move in Burma—reportedly the demanding of bases and raw materials—is but a variant of the Indo-China coup. It will add to Japan's sources of supply. But an attack on Rangoon, Burma, would be necessary before Japan could do much more to threaten the Burma Road than it already can do from its present bases. And this appears, at the moment, outside the scope of Japan's efforts to gain as much as it can without outright conflict.

Navy Waits Action

Meanwhile, the Japanese Navy, untouched by war, is anxious for action. It is the Navy which is for the moment making the main occupation in Indo-China, with a very small force of Army troops occupying key points such as air fields.

But this is very different from embroiling their Nation with the once force Japan fears—the United States Battle Fleet. The quick apologies for the Tutuila incident show how little Nippon wants conflict with America.

For opportunist Japan, making hay while Hitler's sun shines, find itself in some serious difficulties in balancing the various factors which push it in several directions at once. It faces the combined strain of Nazi pressure and of its own desires and necessities. In a fashion typically Japanese, it combines expediency, and face-saving. Nevertheless, it is a straddle, and also a gamble.

Doubting its partners, as well it may, Japan nevertheless must protect the stakes it already has shoved into the pot. It has done it just as it has done similar things in the past, taking the middle road, but pushing up that middle road as far and as fast as possible. Japan now has a potential naval base—Camranh Bay—and several excellent air fields in what was once Britain's domain, the South China Sea.

Supply Line Flanked

It may be considered probable that Britain will not react for the present to this Japanese move. However, an offensive to gobble up the Netherlands East Indies doubtless would bring conflict. Such an offensive must operate along a supply line flanked by the Philippines on one side, and the Singapore-Hong Kong line on the other, while a Russian air and submarine bugaboo in the home waters of the Sea of Japan complicates matters.

Weighing these factors, Japan's military men must keep an anxious eye cocked for future developments in the Russo-German struggle on which may depend Japan's very future. The reversal of form in that theater, which has thrown all military estimates askew for the moment, may not be permanent. Nevertheless, it is a serious barrier to Axis objectives, both Occidental and Oriental.

If, however, German arms should make progress at last, there may be some reason to believe that Japan will take the final step. Under such conditions the latest bombing of an American gunboat could take on an entirely different significance.

Chinese and Soviet Study Joint Action

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Aug. 1

Chinese Communist and Russian officers have held staff conferences to plan joint military action in the event Japan strikes at Siberia, foreign military reports said today.

Domei, Japanese news agency, reported from Nanking that Chinese representing the Chungking Government were to meet with Russian military men at Chita, Siberia, some time this month to discuss military co-operation.

The military reports said 70 Russian experts of the Far Eastern Red Army arrived two weeks ago at an undisclosed point in North China and met General Chu Teh, Chinese Communist commander, and his staff.

Leningrad Exodus

TOKYO, Aug. 1 (AP)—Domei, Japanese news agency, today quoted Japanese Embassy sources in Moscow as saying that Siberian railroads were crowded with refugees fleeing from Leningrad and other cities in the path of the German offensive.

Passenger train schedules were said to be completely disrupted by the exodus and the demands for military transportation.

Many troop trains were reported moving eastward toward Omsk, which is about 1,300 miles from Moscow. Traffic east of Omsk was said to be mostly in a westward direction.

Value of Morale Over Regimented Control Is Shown

CAMPOBELLO ISLAND, N. B., Aug. 1 (AP)—John Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, told a Student Leadership Institue yesterday that "developing of a high morale in a democracy is quite a different thing from regimenting popular support in a dictatorship."

Speaking in President Roosevelt's summer home, where 29 American college students attending the Institute are studying processes of democracy, Dr. Studebaker said:

"The most substantial oasis for that intangible spiritual quality called 'morale' is understanding. Let it be admitted at the outset that morale is affected by many experiences, beliefs, prejudices, hopes and fears. But the unique service to morale which educational institutions may render is that difficult one of developing a clear understanding of the real problem of the present crisis."

The Commissioner declared the Institute's "patriotic and intelligent zeal . . . gives me renewed confidence in the prospects of victory for democracy."

Fruits for Victory

Wide World

British Gardeners Do Their Part

In response to the British Government's request, housewives of Cobham bring their surplus fruit to the village center, where it is bottled or preserved. The jam and canned fruit, after inspection by representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, is sold at controlled prices.

'No New Incident' In Hitler Ban On Christian Science

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP)—Informed quarters today expressed the opinion that no new incident had provoked the ban on the practice of Christian Science in Germany. The prohibition, announced by official sources yesterday, "just clarifies the situation," one spokesman explained.

Disclosure of the action against Christian Science was made by Dienst aus Deutschland, authoritative German news commentary.

Dienst said Adolf Hitler gave the two-sentence order, which said:

"The sect of Christian Science is forbidden in all German territory immediately. The prohibition is based on an order of the Reich President for the protection of the people."

This apparently referred to a general welfare order under the republican regime which conferred powers for such regulation upon the police and Interior Ministry, power which now proceeds from Hitler in the sense that he took over the power and duties of the Presidency and allowed the old order to stand.

Christian Science churches in Germany were closed a month and a half ago.

British Labor Bans Ties to Communists

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP) — The Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party announced today they had decided against collaboration with the British Communist Party. A joint statement said two changes of policy since the outbreak of the war had demonstrated the Communist Party's "irresponsible and unstable character."

Is Leningrad's Fall Near? Nazi Claims Open to Doubt

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

Berlin's insistence that the fall of Leningrad, former Czarist capital of Russia, is impending is subject to suspicion.

If the city is actually closely beset by the German-Finnish allies, there has been no previous indication of it from any quarter.

Nor can it be wholly overlooked that the Berlin claim was made at a time when planes from British aircraft carriers were launching an attack on German-held or German-used bases on the Arctic Ocean. About the same time, moreover, Harry Hopkins, the American Director of aid to foes of the Axis, was in Moscow extending assurances of help to Russia.

It seems possible that Berlin felt the need of offsetting this encouragement to Russian defenders of Leningrad. At any rate, it is obvious that the front door to Leningrad from the west, the narrow 40-mile strip between Lake Peipus and the coast of the Gulf of Finland, is still held by the Russians.

Main Defenses

The main Russian defenses along the Russian-Estonian border at that point are less than 100 miles from Leningrad. They have not yet been reached by Nazi columns, according to reports from Hitler's headquarters. These reports told of Russian forces in Estonia being thrown back "to the north," not the east.

That means the main fighting on the extreme Baltic flank is still in Estonia, west of Lake Peipus. That long water barrier guards the approaches to Leningrad from the west for a distance of nearly 100 miles.

Just south of the lake system, within Russian frontiers, is Pskov, the most important rail junction town on the Leningrad west front. Three routes converge there to round the lakes and fan out again eastward to Leningrad, while a fourth runs east and south to Moscow via Porkhov.

Chief Nazi Thrust

The most dangerous Nazi thrust at Leningrad up to now has been via Pskov and Porkhov. For days Moscow war bulletins have reiterated reports of violent battles in the Porkhov region, indicating that the Nazi attack south of the Peipus Lake system has been held up, still 150 miles and more, air line, from Leningrad.

There were Berlin unofficial intimations two weeks or more ago that the Nazis had fanned northward, east of Lake Peipus, and northeastward toward Leningrad from Pskov junction. They have never been confirmed and they probably referred to air attacks.

Measured out on a map, no German approach to Leningrad within 150 miles or so can be detected, whatever may be happening in Estonia. Nor do Finnish or Finnish-German advances via the Karelian Isthmus or east of Lake Lodoga appear seriously menacing of themselves, although they are closer than any reported German stab from the west.

Thus a facual military basis for the Nazi assertion that Leningrad is about to fall or be destroyed under Stalin's "scorched earth" decree has not been established.

3,000,000 Reds Mass For Big Counterattack

By the Associated Press

Friday, Aug. 1

The Red Command is preparing a counter-offensive of more than 3,000,000 Russian troops to begin within two weeks if by then it is deemed that the German invaders have expended their reserves, Soviet Military informants in London declared today.

Russian reservists, it was said, are being assembled and completely equipped for this prospective push.

The thrust, if it comes, will be headed by great masses of tanks and armored cars covered by fighter and bomber aircraft, it was added, but it was indicated that this would be the only similarity with the German advance into Russia.

Tanks, it was explained, would be kept in the closest contact with infantry and cavalry to prevent the Germans from repeating the Soviet maneuver of yielding to tanks and then closing in behind.

Nearing Leningrad

Meanwhile a German High Command communiqué of extraordinary brevity reported steady progress on the eastern front today as Germans, stirred by other war advices, waited to hear that German armies might soon be, hammering at the very gates of Leningrad.

Reverting again to a broad picture, barren of any detail, the bulletin from Hitler's headquarters devoted only two sentences to the whole war with Soviet Russia. It said:

"Battles on the East front continue to develop in our favor. "Warplanes last night bombarded military objectives in Moscow."

The battle of Smolensk, gateway to Moscow, entered its seventeenth day today with the Russians apparently taking the initiative to force back the Germans at some points.

The Russian Air Force, which the Germans had announced destroyed, co-operated with land troops to counterattack the German positions in the Smolensk direction.

The Russians asserted that Smolensk—which the Germans claimed they captured two weeks ago—was still in the defenders' hands. After fighting off 42 German attacks since July 16 the Russians took the initiative.

Battle for Kiev

Elsewhere, the official announcement said, the fighting continued as before in the Porkhov, Novorzhev, and Zhitimir zones in battling for Kiev.

German planes made their eighth nightly foray in 11 nights against Moscow and, as on previous nights, Russians said they were forced back. A few planes reached the city and dropped a small number of incendiaries which were extinguished after several small fires were started.

A German destroyer was stated to have been suik in the Baltic, two other ships being badly damaged.

Nazis in Russia, Needing Transport, Take Spanish Cars

LONDON, Aug. 1 (BPS)—The Nazis' newest imposition on neutral Spain—transportation to the Eastern Front of much of Spain's sorely needed railway rolling stock is reported by the Lisbon correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph.

The report suggests that the Nazis are being severely impeded by transport problems in their campaign against Russia.

"The Spanish railroad gauge is the same as the Russian," says the Telegraph dispatch, "while German freight-cars have too short an axle to be used on Russian lines.

"Americans arriving at Lisbon from Spain saw these cars being hoisted on to narrow gauge cars at the French frontier, and were told that they were bound for Russia.

"That the Nazis should consider it worth while bringing these few cars across Europe testifies to their difficulties. Spain's sacrifice will increase still further her internal transport problems, which are largely responsible for her unsatisfactory food distribution."

British Air Message For von Ribbentrop

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation said today a German language broadcast, to which Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop has been invited to listen, is set for 8 p. m., German summer time (1 p. m. E. S. T.) Saturday, Aug. 2.

The broadcast is to be one of a series directed toward individual German leaders, the B. B. C. said. It will move on a medium wave to Germany and only persons with extraordinarily powerful radios will be able to hear it in the United States, it was said.

In announcing the broadcast last night, the B. B. C. said without explanation: "It will surely interest you, Herr Reichminister."

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Oil Shortage Threatens End Of German 'Blitz' on Russia

LONDON, Aug. 1 (BPS) — Russia's stubborn resistance along the Eastern Front is causing Adolf Hitler's legions no end of worry, for dwindling fuel supplies already are causing the Nazis to dip heavily into precious oil reserves at home and in conquered Rumania. According to an authoritative bulletin issued by the Oxford Institute of Statistics, the entire blitz may come to a virtual standstill for lack of oil should the Russians continue to hold out along their present positions until late fall.

The bulletin states that the monthly oil production of German-controlled Europe is only about 1,000,000 metric tons. At least one third of this production must be earmarked for civil and defense use, and one sixth of the production is normally used by the military forces.

With the blitz army strung out along the entire Eastern Front, the Nazis had counted heavily on capturing oil depots in the Ukraine. Russian reports show that these expected seizures have failed to materialize, leaving portions of the Nazi forces stranded for lack of fuel.

It is assumed that 180 divisions are participating in the Battle of the Eastern Front. The bulletin estimates that this force would consume about 1,500,000 tons of oil a month—more than the current German output. To these divisions the Nazis must direct a full 50 per cent of their current oil output, and must use up reserves at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a month to keep their battle wheels rolling.

The total reserves in all Rumania are said to be not more than 1,000,000 tons, and throughout all German territory there is stored not more than an additional 6,000,000 tons.

The Nazis hesitate to dip too heavily into these precious reserves, for mobile troops must be kept at strategic points throughout the subjugated lands, yet a considerable portion of these reserves necessarily is being used along the Eastern Front.

With the Royal Air Force continuing its present widespread attacks on German fuel depots wherever they can be found and with the Russians continuing their tenacious hold along the Eastern Front, military observers in London believe that the question of oil supplies will put the Nazi forces to the crucial test during the next three months.

Hopkins Sees Stalin Again

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, personal representative of President Roosevelt, conferred privately for three hours last night with Premier Joseph Stalin at the Kremlin, and upon emerging voiced his increased conviction that "Hitler is going to lose this war."

It was the second meeting between Mr. Hopkins and Premier Stalin in a continuing discussion on the question of United States supplies and equipment to aid the Soviets in their fight against Germany.

Mr. Hopkins entered the Kremlin at 6 p. m. and left shortly after 9 p. m. to return to his quarters in the United States Embassy.

He also talked again with Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

It was understood Mr. Hopkins brought information that the American production of war materials soon would surpass any foreign estimates, particularly in planes.

Harriman Leaves

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—W. Averell Harriman, co-ordinator of the U. S. aid-to-Britain program, has left England by plane for the United States to report to President Roosevelt.

Mr. Harriman's departure was disclosed by the United States Embassy, but the announcement failed to say exactly when he left or when he was expected to return. He was accompanied by his assistant, Robert Meiklejohn.

It was Mr. Harriman's first trip home since he came to London March 15.

After a busy survey of Britain's requirements, Mr. Harriman flew to Cairo in mid-June for a similar checkup on the situation in the Middle East and came back to London two weeks ago.

He had a hurried meeting with Harry L. Hopkins, Administrator of the Lease-Lend program, before the latter left for Moscow earlier this week.

Knox Says Public Entitled to Facts

WASHINGTON, (AP) Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, told officers there had been a "great misunderstanding of the need for secrecy" and that the public was entiled to all facts about the Navy except specified military information.

At a conference of publicity officers from the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets and a score of shore stations, Mr. Knox said good will was important to the Navy's future "after present fears subside."

He praised American newspapers for their voluntary compliance with his request to withhold publications about movements of American and British warships.

Nazis and Norwegians Clash

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Scandinavian radio reported last night that it had received information of a clash between German marines and civilians in the Atlantic coast port of Alesund, Norway.

It said the incident occurred when Norwegians in the German-occupied port tried to halt deportation of about 70 hostages collected in the city and its environs. They were to be taken away in a chartered steamer at a secret time, the radio said, but the populace learned the vessel would sail during the night and surrounded the detention center in a Masonic Hall.

When a deputy police chief appeared the crowd demonstrated against him and he ordered all demonstrators arrested, including some elderly women, the radio reported, adding this reported sequence of events:

The crowds then tried to block the bridge leading to the waterfront and the police official had to take refuge with German friends who called marines from Nazi warships to help.

The marines were stoned and flailed with umbrellas by the crowds, particularly women, and fired pistol shots in the air.

Fearful of bloodshed, Harold Roenneberg, a prominent citizen who was one of the prisoners, appealed for order and told the rioters they could not help. He concluded by shouting "long live the king!" and asked the crowd to sing the Royal Anthem.

Bareheaded, the throng sang the hymn, then opened their ranks to let the busses through to the pier, following them and singing Norwegian patriotic songs as the ship left.

Then, the radio report concluded, the demonstrators besieged the police station through the night, several times preventing the deputy chief from leaving. It said he remained there two nights and then left the city.

British M. P. Held For Court Martial

LONDON, Aug. 1 — Maj. Sir Herbert Paul Latham, Member of Parliament for Whitby, has been arrested "for alleged offenses against military law" and is being held for trial before a court martial. Details of the charges were not disclosed.

Sir Herbert has been a Conservative Member for the Whitby and Scarborough Divisions of Yorkshire since 1931. He served last year as a captain in an anti-aircraft searchlight regiment.

War Secretary Capt. Henry D. R. Margesson told the House of Commons that King George had commanded him to "acquaint the House" with the fact Major Latham had been arrested. The House, with traditional formality, thanked the King "for his most gracious message and for his tender regard for the privileges of the House."

Patriotism Pledge For Relief Rolls

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 1 (AP)—Applicants for relief in Pennsylvania will be required in the future to sign a statement testifying to their patriotism, Secretary of Assistance Howard L. Russell disclosed yesterday.

The new step in procedure will be taken shortly to carry out provisions of a new law barring from public relief rolls any persons advocating overthrow of the government by force.

The act is one of three passed by the 1941 Legislature to curb subversive activities. The other two bar those with un-American doctrines from the public pay roll and from the ballot.

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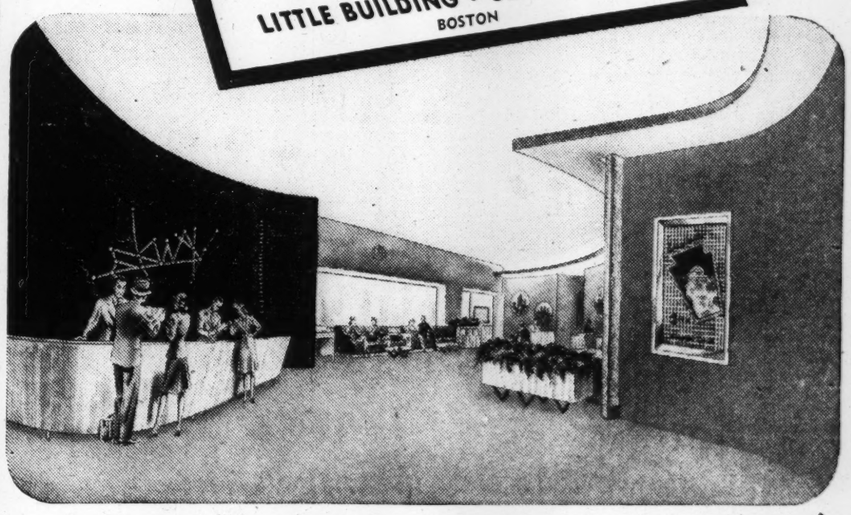

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Axis Smash in Two Years Up to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Anglo-American industrial production will surpass the Axis in a brief time and make victory possible in a short war, say two years, if the vital mechanical advantage is utilized to the utmost, declares the latest war study issued by the Brookings Institution here.

Unless this impending advantage, however, is used to the limit, Germany may be able to organize the industrial machinery of the conquered continent, in which case victory for the democracies might be delayed five years. It would be incomparably cheaper to exert the immediate effort to the utmost, says the report, than to permit the more protracted struggle. Decision on whether the war is long or short rests, primarily, on the United States.

This is the thesis advanced under unusual circumstances in the Brookings' brochure which is almost unprecedented in a long list of economic monographs issued by that institution. Instead of a documented report President Harold G. Moulton explains that the Institution has issued this personal interpretation prepared by a French economist, because of the latter's unique familiarity with both European and American industrial conditions.

Long Record of Achievement

The author is Dr. Louis Marlio, French Professor of Economics, engineer, army officer and industrialist, from 1926-38 Chairman of the International Aluminum Cartel, Vice-Chairman of the Railway of the East and from 1918 to 1939 General Manager and Chairman of the French Aluminum Company, who has been in the United States since the summer of 1940. Dr. Marlio's experience is personally vouched for by Dr. Moulton.

It is Dr. Marlio's basic contention that:

"The industrial advantages possessed by the United States over the European Continent are of incomparable importance. Against an extensive background of European experience, it seems to me that the people of this country do not fully realize the extent of their industrial superiority. With time now operating in favor of the democracies, at least for a two-year period, there is an opportunity to convert potentialities into actualities and bring an early end the conflict which is now consuming the energies of the world."

Dr. Marlio takes as his starting point the advantage which the Axis Powers have thus far enjoyed because of their earlier start in armament production. Democracies have been accustomed to assume that "only a long war can achieve victory" for their side. But this conception, the author says, "is no longer true."

"Within the next 12 months the Anglo-American Group has an exceptional opportunity to surpass the Axis Group in the production of the armaments which are essential to victory."

His Basic Conclusions

The basic points in his analysis follow:

1. The fundamental reason for the German victories has been the massive and combined use of mechanical equipments and the re-establishment and intensification of offensive tactics.

2. Thanks to the industrial potentialities of the United States, to its methods of mass production, to its capacity for swift plant construction, this country is able to multiply its present armament production by three or four times in a relatively short period.

3. Germany is incapable of matching such an armament effort, in quantitative terms. This is because she has long been operating at peak capacity and because she lacks both the natural resources and the technical and mechanical means for an immediate expansion program of such magnitude.

4. Of equal importance, even a partial matching of the American expansion program would involve for Germany one or two years more.

He continued:

"We conclude therefore, that the propitious time for the Anglo-American group to win the war is in the next two years—before the end of 1943. During the coming 12 months, armament production in the United States can be made to forge rapidly ahead of that in Germany, thus giving the Anglo-American group the advantage which has hitherto rested in the Axis Powers."

How About Another A. E. F.?

Would the United States have to send an expeditionary force?

The author does not directly answer that question, but he implies that it would not. Whether America could make such an intensive effort in the next two years as would be required to insure an "early victory and a future of promise" in the absence of an actual state of war, he says, "is an American problem which I could not well discuss."

But, he adds, the formula for an American war effort centers "on limited but decisive types of participation in the struggle." Instead of troops, the American share in the war effort would be chiefly to rush naval construction and merchant ships; push the aviation program to the limit; build tanks, especially of giant size, and in the field of ordnance concentrate on anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns.

This is substantially the program which the Roosevelt Administration is now following.

Dr. Marlio weighs two schools of military thought, one arguing that "vast infantry forces" are needed for victory; the other, which he appears to support, that a "decision can be gained by great superiority in mechanical armaments, especially in the air, in spite of great inferiority in number of troops," he adds:

Beating Nazis at Own Game

"The view is also growing that decisive military victory might be obtained merely by the destruction of the enemy's industrially producing establishments, its shipping facilities, its internal transport system, and its public utilities. Success along these lines would, of course, promote and be facilitated by a collapse of public morale incident to the destruction of cities and the accompanying privation and suffering."

This, he points out, was the German plan.

Dr. Marlio concludes that the United States is faced with the choice of providing the means of winning the war in a period of short, concentrated effort, or preparing more leisurely for a long war, which might perhaps extend over a period of five years or more.

"For a short war the American advantages are much greater because Germany would not be afforded the opportunity to reorganize and harness the industrial and armament potentialities of the occupied countries, including possibly Russia."

But, he adds, it is necessary to make "a definite choice between a short and a long conflict." Preparation for both cannot, he argues, be effectively carried on simultaneously. The latter would be constantly interfering with the former.

Do Fictitious Names Hide Cash In U. S. of Leading High Nazis?

By Alexander H. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 31—Underground reports, never authenticated and never satisfactorily disposed of, that Fritz Thyssen, who aided in bringing Adolf Hitler from obscurity to power, and others who loom big in the Nazi hierarchy have large sums of money cached in the United States, were given front-page publicity here today, following a letter by Knight Woolley, a member of the banking house of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., asking the advice of William R. White, New York State Banking Commissioner, whether members of his firm should resign from the Board of Directors of the Union Banking Corporation.

Is Bank Actually Dutch?

Mr. Woolley raised the question whether the banking house of Voor Handel en Scheepvaart might be a Netherlands institution or whether it is, in fact, a German institution masquerading under a Dutch name.

"My partners have been giving serious consideration to withdrawing from the Board," Mr. Woolley said in his letter to Mr. White. "Should the United States enter the war, they feel they might be under some embarrassment because of their connection with the bank even though we have no financial interest in the Union Banking Corporation, nor do we participate in its earnings. They act as directors merely as a matter of business courtesy."

Mr. Woolley, in sketching briefly the background of their connection with the Union Banking Corporation, said W. A. Harriman was in Europe in 1925 and met Mr. Thyssen. At one of their meetings, Mr. Woolley said, Mr. Thyssen told Mr. Harriman he was forming a bank in New York to look after his interests in the United States and asked Mr. Harriman to serve on the Board.

Thyssen Out of Favor

Mr. Harriman, Mr. Woolley continued, agreed that certain of his associates would serve in that capacity, and as a result, members of the Harriman organizations and now of Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. have been on the Board ever since.

"To the best of my knowledge," Mr. Woolley said, "Mr. Thyssen formed the Bank Voor Handel en Scheepvaart and presumably controlled that institution. You perhaps have read in the newspapers that Fritz Thyssen is no longer in Germany, and it has been reported that he has had differences with the Nazi regime. We have no knowledge as to whether he still retains an interest in the Bank Voor Handel en Scheepvaart, nor are we able to obtain any information with respect to stock ownership of the Bank.

"In view of these uncertainties, together with the censorship affecting communications to and from Rotterdam, I realize that the Union Bank Corporation might be placed in an embarrassing position if all the directors were to resign at this time.

"I feel sure, however, that you will understand the position of my associates, and I will greatly appreciate a frank expression from you as to the action you feel they should take. Should you believe that the interests of the banking department would be best served by their continuing as directors until the situation abroad has been somewhat clarified, I know that they will be glad to be guided by your judgment, and I will greatly appreciate your reaction to this situation and your opinion as to what action, if any, should be taken by my associates."

It was announced today that Mr. White had advised the Directors of the Union Banking Corporation that they should retain their posts on the Board.

Cornelis Lievense, President of the Union Banking Corporation, said he did not know who owned the $3,000,000 listed as the Bank's assets. The parent institution, he added, has been bombed out of existence.

For many months reports have been going the rounds here that Nazi and Fascist chieftains had provided for their future by depositing large sums of money in American banks under fictitious names. It has been impossible to confirm these reports or to get anything like an authoritative denial of them.

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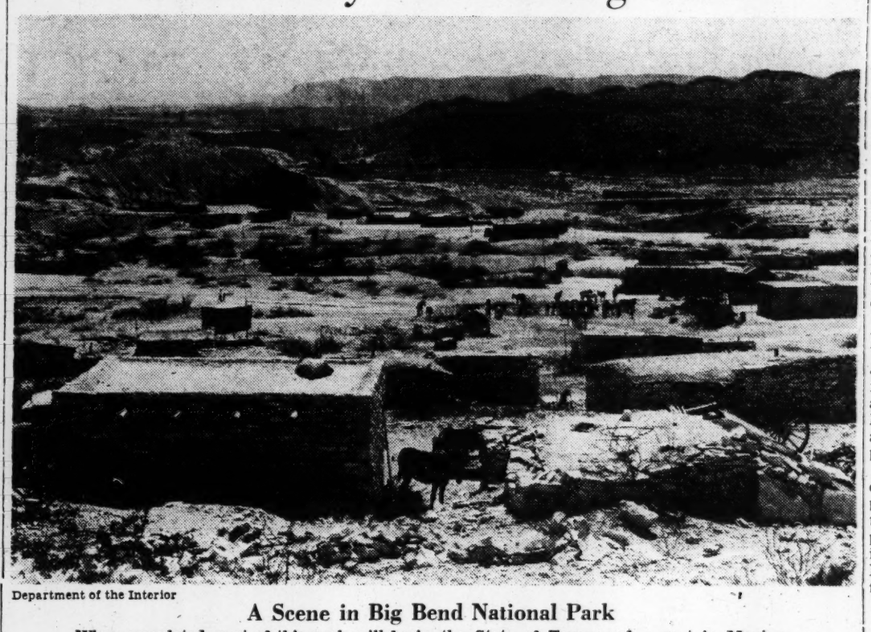

Department of the Interior

A Scene in Big Bend National Park

When completed, part of this park will be in the State of Texas and a part in Mexico.

Huge National Park Assured for Big Bend

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — One of the last great wildernesses of Texas, an extraordinary example of rugged, unspoiled North American country, is slated to become the Nation's fifth largest national park, known as Big Bend.

Assurance of the establishment of this "good neighbor" park, lying along the Texas-Mexico border, was given recently when W. Lee O'Daniel, Governor of Texas, signed a bill appropriating $1,500,000 for the purchase of necessary lands on the American side.

Congress in 1935 authorized establishment of the American section of the park upon acquisition of the land. In the spring of 1936 a joint commission representing the Government of the United States and Mexico went into the area and established boundaries of the proposed international park.

Monitor Traveltalks

Mexico to Follow

Park Service officials here believe that Mexico will follow the example of the United States in clearing the way for establishment of its share of the park.

The Park will include nearly 800,000 acres on the United States side and 500,000 in Mexico.

Before becoming a national park project, a part of the Big Bend area was a State park. The land to be acquired is owned chiefly by railroads, old settlers, and Texas public schools.

"In sheer, rough, wild beauty, Big Bend stands alone," says the National Park Service. "No railroad traverses its vastnesses, and the few roads are just trails that disappear into the rocky wilderness. The area is a semiarid plain, verging on desert, through which thrust a group of mountain ranges, notably the rugged Chisos. These are the southernmost spur of the Rockies with a top altitude of 7,835 feet.

"It has been said of the Big Bend of Texas that it is a region which nature herself has dedicated as a perpetual wilderness. It acquires its name from the fact that it lies in the "big bend" of the Rio Grande River where it winds between Brewster County, Texas, and the States of Chihuahua and Coahuila in Mexico.

Land of Contrasts

"It is a land of contrasts. The desert is interrupted by mountain masses, and its streams alternately meander over broad flood plains and plunge through narrow canyons.

"The Chisos Mountain group in the park is literally a biologic island. Separated from other mountainous sections of Texas and New Mexico by a great expanse of desert, it rises alone a short distance from the international boundary and supports a variety of wildlife more closely allied to the flora and fauna of old Mexico than to existing conditions elsewhere in the United States.

"Among native mammals are the Rio Grande beaver, Texas peccary, Sonoran deer, and kit fox, all of which are endangered species that may be saved in this part of the United States. Birds include Mearn's quail, scaled quail, zone-tailed hawk, blue-throated hummingbird, band-tailed pigeon, Inca dove, white-necked raven, cactus wren, curve-billed thrasher, and many others rare or unknown elsewhere in the United States."

Traces of Cavemen

Preserved in the dry caves of the jagged Chisos have been found good collections of sandals, matting, wooden implements, baskets and cooking utensils of the cave dwellers as well as traces of the people who followed them—particularly the Comanches who came a thousand miles out of the north to plunder the haciendas of Mexico.

The sparse population of the region has remained constant for 20 years.

Development plans for the new park are in their earliest stages, but in accordance with established National Park Service procedure, whatever is done will be directed at preserving the region in its natural state.

'Magnificent'—Roosevelt's Description of Soviet Stand

Continued from Page 1

the Russian strength, in reference to recent off-the-record comments here of high American Army officials made at the start of the campaign minimizing the Soviet ability. Mr. Roosevelt made no comment on these questions, nor would he discuss the means by which Mr. Hopkins reached Moscow. Discussion of movements, airplanes, trips, transports and the like had all better be omitted as a matter of human safety, the President said.

Mr. Roosevelt would not discuss reports that Mr. Hopkins will return to the U. S. by way of China.

He disclosed that he hopes to leave Washington early next week for a cruise up the Eastern coast of upper New England, possibly to Campobello, N. B.

He will stay in constant touch with Washington, during his absence, he said.

A second request of Lend-Lease appropriations, which has been anticipated for several weeks, will not be sent to Congress until after Mr. Hopkins' return, the President said.

French Political Pot Boiling?

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 1 (AP)—Fernand de Brinon and Eugene de Loncle, French leaders in the German-occupied zone, arrived here unexpectedly for a series of conferences today as the Vichy press hit back at the German-controlled Paris press' campaign for a Government shake-up.

L'Avenir of Clermont Ferrand, in a sarcastic editorial, denied charges that the Vichy Government had been regulating its conduct toward Germany according to Germany's military successes or failures. It said the Paris newspapers were trying to cause difficulties for the Government to serve personal ends.

At the same time regulations putting teeth into laws banning Jews from a long list of professions and forbidding them to dispose of their property to forestall Aryanization went into force today.

Prefectures now will set deadlines for Jews to hand in working cards.

Other decrees restricted public assemblies and empowered authorities to order individuals to leave towns in which they were residing.

Leahy Sees Pétain

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Aug. 1 (AP)—United States Ambassador William Leahy and Chief of State Philippe Pétain met at noon today for what the U. S. Embassy described as a "general talk."

It was the first time Admiral Leahy had seen the Marshal since France signed a pact with Japan for the joint defense of French Indo-China.

Admiral Leahy asked Wednesday for the conference.

Canadian Charges Seaway Pact Was Evolved in Secret

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Dr. W. T. Jackman, professor of transportation at the University of Toronto, declared July 30 that the Canadian people had been kept in ignorance of the St. Lawrence seaway and power agreement between that country and the United States.

Canada, he told the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, was in no position today and would not be a position four or five years from now, to undertake the heavy financial responsibility incident to constructing the waterway.

"We may have a different Government by that time, and it might have to repudiate entirely the agreement of today."

If the St. Lawrence project were a sound one, Dr. Jackman said, "There would be no reason to fear its presentation to the electorate; but when government schemes are devised and matured amid the secretiveness of government offices, these clandestine results do not inspire hope that they are for the public welfare."

He characterized the agreement between Canada and the United States as a "strange" exemplification of democratic government.

The people of Canada, he said, "were given no indication of what was going on secretly, and even in the election of last year, no mention was ever made of this scheme."

Actor in London As Naval Attaché

LONDON (AP)—Robert Montgomery, American motion-picture actor, arrived in London Aug. 1 in the uniform of a naval lieutenant as the latest addition to the growing staff of naval attachés at the United States Embassy.

Lieutenant Montgomery, who served as a volunteer ambulance driver in France during the German offensive there a year ago last spring, landed in England after a trip aboard a bomber from Newfoundland.

Egyptian Premier Shuffles Cabinet

CAIRO, July 31 (AP)—Premier Hussein Sirry Pasha reshuffled his Cabinet today to obtain an overwhelming majority in Parliament. The Cabinet resigned, then was reformed under the same premier with members of the Ultra-Nationalistic Wafdist Party excluded.

In the new cabinet are five members of the Saadist Party which is led by the pro-British Ahmed Maher Pasha, who, earlier this year, refused to participate in the Government because he favored a more active Egyptian role in the war.

There also are five Liberal and five Independent ministers.

N. J. Taxpayers Out for Economy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1 — A State-wide campaign to reduce local tax expenditures in the face of skyrocketing costs of the national defense program and the increasing tenseness of the international situation, was begun by the New Jersey Taxpayers' Association yesterday. The Association advocates the appointment of a non-salaried economy survey director in every community, who would be commissioned to search out every possible means of cutting costs.

"Rapid acceleration of armament production forecasts a drastic revision of our entire economic life," Donald R. Stevens, President of the Association, declared in a bulletin. "Everyone must accept his share of the necessary sacrifices. The primary task of our tax dollars is to finance the staggering cost of the defense program—even at the expense of curtailing the normal operations of government . . . , to protect the people from unwarranted tax oppression the Government must drastically curtail its day-to-day normal running costs.

"Many citizens who in the past have scarcely recognized the existence of Federal tax levies will feel the effects of sharp increases in income and excise taxes. No one will be spared."

The bulletin urges every county, municipal, and school administrative body in New Jersey and all allied local units of the Association to work co-operatively with organized taxpayers in assuring the success of the economy drive. Several communities in various parts of New Jersey already have signified their intention to take prompt action toward reduction of 1942 budgets, the bulletin says.

Draining Tunnel Finished at Mine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., Aug. 1—The six-mile Carlton tunnel, claimed to be the longest ever bored to deep-drain a mine-field, is finished.

"Boys, that's it," shouted Superintendent John Raymond Austin at the completion of the two-year project. "Fold up that jumbo."

He referred to the five-ton drilling frame on which five nine-foot power drills, operating simultaneously, had bored the tunnel 3,258 feet directly below the great Cripple Creek gold field.

More than 125,000 cubic yards of rock were removed by boring and blasting in the tunnel, begun on July 14, 1939, and officially declared finished on July 25, 1941.

Szachogluchowicz Is 'Smitty' to Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Company K, Seventh Regiment, at the Camp Lee, Va., quartermaster replacement center, has been confronted since June 14 with a problem—getting the roll call over in time for breakfast.

Private Boleslaus Chester Szachogluchowicz, formerly a florist from Masteth, Queens County, New York, caused the problem. Of Polish descent, his grandfather shortened the name to Szachacz, but Boleslaus changed it back to Szachogluchowicz, he explained.

"Smity," bawled a sergeant, and "Smitty" it is to the Army now.

Music Speeds Blouses For Uncle Sam's Navy

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1 (AP)—Ballads of the briny deep and popular tunes help to speed production of blouses for the United States Navy at a Newark clothing manufacturing concern.

Joseph Spiotta, the proprietor, said the playing of recorded tunes for the 120 girl workers "is a very nice thing for the girls and for us. It makes them happy, helps them to forget how long the days are and certainly speeds up production."

French Stir Under Yoke: Weygand Planning Fight?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Unrest is visible in France, the De Gaulle cause is increasing in popularity in France proper and in all French colonies, and Gen. Maxim Weygand has been impressed enough by recent changes in German prospects to summon all his aides and counsellors in Africa for a review of the entire world situation, according to information received in official quarters here.

This change in the French situation is attributed to the supine Vichy surrender of Indo-China to Japan without a fight and to the fact that on Aug. 1, 1941, Hitler's armies are tangled in the midst of Russia instead of being in London as Germans had generally been predicting for months.

The Government of Vichy was of course predicated on the expectation of a quick German victory. It based its policy on that expectation from the beginning and it always defended itself within France with the argument that the Allied cause was hopeless.

Allied Cause Brighter

But the Allied cause looks brighter today than at any time since the Germans broke through the French defenses at Sedan.

Britain has had nearly two months of respite in which to catch up on lost sleep, increase its aircraft reserves, bring supplies in from the Atlantic.

The United States has gained two months which may prove to have been the most important two months in current history. At the beginning of the two month period most of the new airplane and tank factories were beginning to fill with idle machinery. Today they are filled with men, the machinery is humming, and new, superior models of planes and tanks are rolling.

If Germany had attacked Britain this summer the new American arms plants would have been worthless. The issues would have been decided without them. But no military issue in the future will be unaffected by the arms from American plants which have come into production during the past two months.

All of these considerations have had a powerful impact in France and on Frenchmen throughout the world. With the men of Vichy losing in prestige daily the freer Frenchmen of North Africa are reported to be debating whether the time has come to cut the strands with Vichy. There are two main obstacles. They know that if they do it will bring German armies into the unoccupied area of France. Also General Weygand himself finds it extremely difficult to face co-operation with General de Gaulle.

For these two reasons no one in Washington seriously expects General Weygand to take the initiative at this moment in denouncing the German armistice and resuming the war. But every German tank and every German airplane lost in Russia makes the Weygand forces in North Africa just that much more potentially powerful. The time may come, in fact may have already come, when a joint attack on Libya from the British in Egypt and the French in Tunis and Algiers might crush the Italian and German forces between.

Washington Watches Closely

If General Weygand is ever to take his chance this may be the right time for it. At least there is enough weight behind this thought among Frenchmen to have caused a complete reassessment of the whole situation in North Africa. General Weygand called in all his economic, political and military subordinates for a general conference which began yesterday.

Washington watches with intense interest. If General Weygand should decide to make the experiment and take his great gamble he can be assured at once of supplies of oil and gasoline for his motor units. Dozens of tankers could be diverted at once to Casablanca and Dakar. He could also be sure that airplanes and tanks now labeled for Britain would be shipped at once to those same ports. He has not asked how much would be given him, and no one has tried to make him any promises. There is no need of that. He knows approximately what could be expected. It is his decision.

While he is trying to make up his mind Washington holds back on extending the benefit of "lend-lease" materials to the forces of General de Gaulle. There is heavy pressure for this step, but it could have an extremely adverse effect on the deliberations in North Africa which might turn to the Allied advantage. It is considered a question not of probability, but only of an admittedly remote possibility. But as long as it remains even a possibility Washington is determined to close no opportunities for General Weygand.

Economic Board Important; Riefler Probable Director

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — The new Economic Defense Board, which will work in conjunction with the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, is already recognized here as one of the most important agencies developed by the emergency.

As its executive director, it is understood, the Government will use a widely known economist, Winfield W. Riefler, who has been a professor of economics at the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study since 1935 and is one of the most noted younger men in the field of statistics and economics.

To end a long controversy over its Chairman, President Roosevelt yesterday named Vice-President Wallace. Behind-the-scenes, the State, Treasury and Commerce Departments had all been angling to have their own candidates named to head the big new outfit, which is declared, in some quarters, to have potentialities for Anglo-American victory equal to an army in the field of 1,000,000 men. The Wallace appointment got Mr. Roosevelt out of the difficulty over the Chairmanship.

Function of Agency

The agency will guide economic warfare against the Axis, with particular reference to Latin America and co-operation with the British.

For example, the United States may step into Latin America and buy up the whole output of a defensive goods plant to prevent their coming into Axis possession; or might sell to the same countries goods from the United States to prevent Axis-controlled credits through sale of the same goods that would force the countries into the Axis sphere. It will handle frozen credits in the United States, and keep watch on the black-listed 1,800 Latin-American firms as Axis controlled, and push through matter of this character.

Mr. Riefler is a quiet man and one of the rare individuals accepted both by the orthodox economists and the New Deal school. Although he is put down in the "conservative group," in many respects he has been frequently called into Administration service. He graduated from Amherst College in 1921 after serving two years in the American Expeditionary Force, where he received the Croix de Guerre. He got his Ph.D. from the Brookings Graduate School.

Riefler's Experience

Closely resembling the British civil service type, which remains politically neutral but brings the best academic experience to the use of the Government, Mr. Riefler entered the foreign trade service of the Department of Commerce. He served in Buenos Aires for two years, 1921-1923, which gave him valuable background for the present emergency. Then he joined the Research and Statistical Division of the Federal Reserve Board, where he continued for 10 years, establishing his reputation among superiors and becoming from 1930 to 1932 Executive Secretary of the Committee on Bank Reserves, and later economic adviser to the Executive Council in the same organization under the New Deal.

From 1933 to 1935, Mr. Riefler was Chairman of the Central Statistical Board at the same time that he acted as economic adviser to the National Emergency Council. For the past six years he has been a professor at the School of Economics and Politics at Princeton.

O'Ryan Named Stimson Adviser

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The War Department has announced creation of the office of adviser to the Secretary of War and appointed Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, World War Officer, to head the office.

With General O'Ryan were named two other high-ranking officers who served in the World War, Brig. Gen. Leith R. Gignilliat, President of the Culver Military Academy, at Culver, Ind., and Maj. Gen. David Prescott Barrows, former President of the University of California, Berkeley, Calif. The two will serve as advisers to Secretary Stimson.

General O'Ryan, now a New York City lawyer, was Commander of the 27th Division, serving in Belgium and France from 1917 to 1919, receiving decorations from his own country, Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy.

General Gignilliat served on the General Staff of the American Expeditionary Force in France, with decorations by the United States and a number of foreign countries. General Barrows was in Siberia in 1919 and, like the others, was honored by several foreign nations.

New York Taxicabs Evacuation Reserve

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—The United Taxi Council has placed its 11,000 taxicabs and drivers at the city's disposal for use in evacuating women and children should the occasion arise.

Hugo Werber, Chairman of the Council, said he would inform Mayor F. H. La Guardia, National Director of Civilian Defense, of the Council's action and suggest that the cabs also could be used for transporting fire-fighting apparatus and first aid equipment.

He recommended that taxi drivers be trained as air raid wardens because of the nature of their work.

Foreign Work Only

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The new Economic Defense Board, President Roosevelt said today, will be concerned only with the field of foreign economics.

He made the statement in giving a negative reply to a press conference query on whether the Board, formed yesterday with Vice President Wallace as its chairman, would have anything to do with domestic defense operations.

The Board was assigned the broad duty of buiding the economic defense activities of the various Federal agencies.

Army Term Debate Continues As Marshall 'Deadline' Expires

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Congress, immersed in argument and still far from a decision, today passed the Army High Command's urgent deadline for action on legislation extending the service of selectees, reservists and National Guardsmen.

In the Senate, where debate was in its third day, Senators Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri and Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan kept up the attacks of a vocal opposition group by charging that to pass the bill woud be to make the men in uniform liable to military service "for life."

Administration leaders, however, manifested unshaken confidence that they commanded ample votes for a two-to-one victory on the final showdown which they hoped for some time next week.

The House has yet to take up the measure and, while leaders there were equally confident, some others predicted that it would find a rough road. Several Representatives said they thought changes might even be made, necessitating a joint House-Senate conference committee to work out a final compromise.

Long Wait Foreseen

The situation, it was generally agreed, made it certain that final disposition of the legislation would be delayed well beyond the Aug. 1 deadline fixed by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff.

Testifying before the Senate Military Affairs Committee two weeks ago, General Marshall said that if no action was taken by today, the Army would have to bring home important garrison units from outlying bases in Hawaii, Alaska and elsewhere and prepare to demobilize them. Furthermore, he said, replacing those units would be difficult because the available replacement units contained men nearing the end of their service.

"The deadline for the passage of this bill, then, is Aug. 1?" asked Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont. "It must become law by that time?"

"Yes," General Marshall replied.

However, Senators Clark and Vandenberg found much to criticize today in the measure which would authorize the President to keep men in service so long as he deemed they were needed for national defense or until Congress terminated his authority by a concurrent resolution.

Question by Wheeler

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana declared during an hour-long speech that General Marshall several times had revised upward his estimate of the number of men needed for defense.

"What do they want them for if they don't want to send them out as an expeditionary force?" Senator Wheeler asked.

The Montanan also asserted that Wendell L. Willkie is "the man that's making policy . . . that's rushing and pushing the President and telling him what to do."

Stating that the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee had drawn only a small audience at a recent Los Angeles speech, Senator Wheeler declared that officials of motion picture companies had to "drive their employees like sheep to make them hear this great warmaker." "Shame on the motion picture industry," he said.

Aluminum Pay Differential Taken Up in Washington

By the Associated Press

Demands of Congress of Industrial Organizations aluminum workers for elimination of a sectional wage differential headed today toward a Washington conference.

After the Aluminum Company of America flatly rejected the demands at a meeting in Pittsburgh, N. A. Zonarich, union President, appealed to Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management, to intervene in the dispute. Mr. Zonarich said Mr. Hillman had asked him and the union committee to come to Washington for talks.

The union leader declared that aluminum workers at Badin, N. C., and Alcoa, Tenn., are being paid from 2 to 18 per cent less than those at New Kensington, Pa., for the same type of work. The company said the common labor hiring rate in the two southern communities was 55 cents an hour and that the management would "continue to pay the prevailing wage rate or better in any community in which its plants are located."

New York — Electricians employed on defense projects in the Brooklyn Navy Yard returned to work under a truce declared by union officials.

As the striking Navy Yard electricians returned to work, Harry van Arsdale, Jr., Business Manager who acceded to a request from Washington that defense projects be exempted from the strike, ordered the workmen to speed up to overcome the delay caused by the walkout.

The strike was called because of a jurisdictional dispute.

Jersey City, N. J.—A C. I. O. union rejected a new working contract with the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company at Kearny, which included a provision for a modified union shop.

"It may be necessary to take a strike vote," said a statement of the Executive Board of Local 16, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, which accompanied the announcement of rejection.

The Board announced that a "very slim margin of the 5,000 votes cast were in favor of rejection of the contract" offered by the company and whose acceptance had been recommended by the Defense Mediation Labor Board. The old contract expired June 23.

The union claims a membership of approximately 14,000 of the shipyard's 17,000 employees.

Mexico City — The Moving Picture Workers Union voted a general strike effective Aug. 10, against distributors of United States-made films in Mexico in what part of the press called a Nazi-agitated move to force American pictures off the market.

Distributors said that the workers were demanding a collective contract with an average wage increase of 30 per cent, amounting to about $130,000 a year, and that they could not meet it.

Chicago — Sharply conflicting views on the financial ability of the Nation's railroads to pay increased wages marked the initial conference between rail management and labor negotiators on demands for a pay advance.

The carriers were portrayed alternately as financially burdened and rolling in wealth while each side produced figures which it claimed proved the point.

The negotiations centered on the demands of 14 non-operating Brotherhoods for an increase of 30 cents an hour in all classifications and a minimum wage of 70 cents an hour. The non-operating groups consist of telegraphers, track workers, machinists and similar workers numbering 800,000.

Hamilton, Ontario — National Steel Car Corporation strikers voted to continue picketing the plant pending the return of a delegation sent to Ottawo to confer with Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King and Labor Minister Norman A. McLarty.

The delegation representing the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) sent the strikers a telegram recommending discontinuance of the walkout after Mr. King said no consideration could be given to representations by employees while a strike is in progress at any Government-controlled plant.

Big Defense Role Slated for Women

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Fiorello H. La Guardia, Civilian Defense Director, said the splendid cooperation that his departmeint is getting from women all over the country and the useful work they are doing indicates that there is no cause for complaint that women are not being given consideration.

Mr. La Guardia's statement was in reply to Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, Md., President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, who protested against the barring of women in the civilian pilot training program and what she termed the lack of women in the national home defense policy-making group.

Mr. La Guardia said that when the setup for his committee "is known it will meet the approval of all womens organizations." His office said it would be ready the last of August.

Hotels and Resorts

California

HOTEL CHURCHILL
SAN DIEGO — *No Liquors Sold*
A FIREPROOF HOTEL, CLASS A
Catering to a refined clientele. Centrally located but quiet surroundings insuring sleep.
ROOMS WITH BATH FROM $2.50
WITHOUT BATH FROM $1.50
Special attention to women traveling alone.
Splendid Food in Our Coffee Shop
Edward O. Teague, Lessee
Attractive Monthly Rates
No Tips

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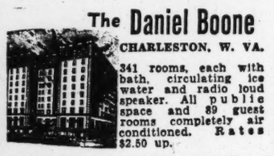

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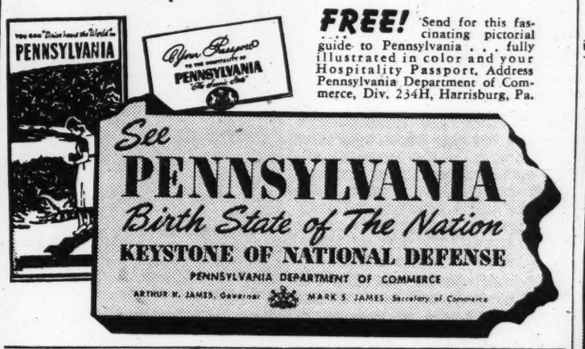

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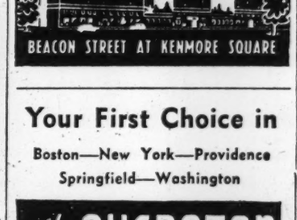

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Screen News in Boston and Hollywood—Week-end Radio Prospects

Ronald Colman at Keith's In 'My Life With Caroline'

Ronald Colman is back on the screen, this time at the Keith Memorial, in a light comedy that bears the name of "My Life With Caroline." Lewis Milestone, who produced and directed the film from a play by Louis Verneuil, for distribution by RKO, has probably had much to do with setting the tone of the entertainment. He has kept it as fragile as a bubble. At moments, indeed, it seems as though it were about to vanish into thin air. He has added amusing quirks of direction. And he has secured expert acting.

Not only is Mr. Colman up to his usual polished standard, but Miss Anna Lee, a newcomer to the American screen, gives a skillful reading of a difficult role. Reginald Gardiner is as deft as ever. Charles Winninger, more restrained than usual, contributes some humorous bits on his own account. And Hugh O'Connell discovers new variations for the comic butler of tradition.

* * *

The story, which has an undercurrent perhaps of gentle satire and a veneer of sophistication, is kept intentionally in the vein of artificiality. The Caroline of the title is a flighty wife, who during the absence of her husband, a wealthy publisher, imagines that she is in love with someone else. Her husband not only understands his wife, but he knows in advance what she will do and can even tell what she will say. By one stratagem after another he manages to checkmate his rival and convinces her that she is still in love with him.

It seems that she has been in such a predicament before. One such complication at the beginning of the film is used as the springboard to a lengthy flashback of similar nature, which provides the bulk of the story. But always the husband is more than a match for the problem which confronts him.

* * *

If it were less carefully done, Caroline might have become an impossible creature. Miss Lee faces no easy task in keeping the lady likable as well as flighty. But for the most part she has been able to accomplish it. She has been aided not only by her own ability but by the smoothness of Mr. Colman's accompanying performance and the dexterity of Mr. Milestone's direction. It is slender entertainment, but polished workmanship.

"Her First Beau," the second feature, finds Jane Withers costarred with Jackie Cooper in a story of youngsters in an average community. Edith Fellows, Josephine Hutchinson, William Tracy, and Edgar Buchanan are among those in the cast. E. F. M.

* * *

'Manpower'

Moviegoers of experience will know from the casting of "Manpower," the new feature film at the Metropolitan Theater, just about what to expect. They will not be disappointed in this Warner Brothers picture, for it follows familiar rowdy lines, associated with stories of men who lead rough, hazardous lives, and find relaxation in free-and-easy night clubs. For those who care for this tough sort of entertainment "Manpower," as directed by Raoul Walsh, is full of causes for laughter. Marlene Dietrich sings plaintively and well about the inconstancy of men, and, as if to balance the ledger, has the job of acting a cabaret hostess whose interests wander from her husband, played with unction by Edward G. Robinson, to his friend, a hard-bitten fellow worker on electric power lines, George Raft. Alan Hale makes a good deal of fun out of a coarse linesman, and the picture is produced well in every detail.

The companion comedy, "Kisses for Breakfast," has Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyatt, and Shirley Ross in the chief parts.

* * *

Fine Arts to Close

The Fine Arts Theater will close its season with the final showing of "Moonlight Sonata" Saturday night. The theater will be dark during August and will reopen in the early part of September with Rey Scott's all-color film "Kukan."

Fortunato

Scene From Ballets for Molière's 'The School for Wives'

The incidental dances to accompany the play were composed and directed by Martha Hill. In the same program will be given Mozart's "The Impresario." Both will be presented by the Bennington School of the Arts at Bennington, Vt., on the evenings of Aug. 3 and 4 as the opening performances of the Bennington Festival.

Joan Carroll, Now to Be Star, Is Natural, Friendly Child

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Hollywood studio people, faced with the problem of getting stories about their child stars into the press, always say their child star is "different."

"You ought to meet her!" is their phrase. "She isn't a bit like the usual child player of stage or screen. She's just a natural little girl who happens to be able to act."

The strange thing about all this is that the studio people are generally right. This reporter has met a great many stage and screen children and hasn't seen more than two or three who weren't natural and friendly—unless they happened to have been worked too hard on some particular day

All this is prefatory to saying that Joan Carroll, RKO Radio's new child star, brought back from seven months in "Panama Hattie" on the New York stage, is as pleasant, natural, unaffected, and friendly, as any little girl of 9 should be. She speaks only when spoken to; she plays with her dolls on the set; sews and knits; rides on the camera boom with the cameraman; reads what the script girl is writing; talks with the actors about their work, and generally behaves as any normal little girl let loose on a motion picture set would behave.

She even has the usual childish mispronunciations. She says "photogrenic," how "delightful" a little friend of her would be to have a movie contract, "expecially," "chocolate declairs," and "Prescription Wedding," instead of "Conscription Wedding" for the song title.

But when all this has been said, the fact remains that Joan Carroll is an extraordinary little girl, as even a very short recital of her short history will indicate. She came, as you may know, very near not being a movie acress at all. She was first put under contract when she was 4, as a pretty little girl with talent, affecting the curls, frilly dresses, and polite behavior of the usual little girl of talent getting a break in the movies.

Her first producer was unable to find a story to suit her, and her contract was sold to Paramount, which also failed to find a picture for her. Then Jesse Lasky and Miss Pickford took over her management—but the story was the same. There was nothing suitable to put her in.

Twentieth-Century Fox put her in a little B picture called "One Mile From Heaven." She easily "stole" the picture, and the fan mail demanded more of her. But studios seem to believe that one child star at a time in enough, and since Fox already had Shirley Temple, Miss Carroll was therefore used in only subordinate parts in the 15 pictures in which she appeared. She didn't get another chance to show what she could do until after RKO had bought her contract from Fox and put her in Ginger Rogers' picture, "Primrose Path." Again Joan made a hit.

So Joan, who has been successively Joan Marie Felt, Joan Grey, Baby Joan Field, Joan Carol, Joan Carol Felt, and now Joan Carroll in her numerous pictures—she took the last spelling out of the telephone book because she thought it was "pretty"—seems to be finally on her way to movie fame, as a child actress who does extraordinary things and as a veteran of one of Broadway's smash hits.

Ruth Warwick, who was seen with Orson Welles in "Citizen Kane," and Edmond O'Brien, whom Harold Lloyd used in his last production, "A Guy, A Girl, and A Gob," will support Joan in her first starring production.

© RKO by Hendrickson

Joan Carroll

In "Obliging Young Lady," in which she will be seen with Edmond O'Brien and Ruth Warrick.

Webb in Coward Play

In New York it is reported that Clifton Webb will have the leading role in Noel Coward's play, "Blithe Spirit," a farcical piece which is expected to be in Manhattan in November. . . . Another play in prospect for the autumn in New York, previously referred to as "We Fought at Arques" and "Mr. Wookey," will henceforth bear the title of "The Wookey".

U. S.-British Speakers To Hail Motor

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, and several American defense leaders will be heard in a special international broadcast on Saturday evening, marking the completion of the first Rolls Royce airplane engine at the Packard plant in Detroit.

At the word "contact," spoken in England by an RAF pilot, the motor will come alive with a roar in the control rooms of the Packard plant. Other points in the broadcast will be London, Washington, and Canada.

M. M. Gilman, president of the Packard Motor Company, will present the new engine to Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, Chief of the Army Air Corps, and to Sir Henry Self, head of the British Air Commission.

Toward the close of the program, Lord Halifax will speak from Washington on the significance of the motor. The program will then be switched back to Detroit for the presentation.

In London, Edward R. Murrow, chief of the CBS European staff, will interview an RAF fighting pilot on the use of the motor under war conditions. Then the pilot says, "We'll start her rolling with 'contact.'"

Just before the motor is started, the program will be shifted to Windsor, Canada, where T. O. Wiklund, of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will interview Ernie McNabb, a Canadian war hero and RCAF mechanic who is familiar with the Rolls engine.

Tonight

Dr. Cecilia Payne-Gaposchkin, Harvard Observatory astronomer, will discuss "The Alchemy of Stars" on the popular astronomy program "Exploring Space." WABC-CBS, 3:45. Program originates in WEEI.

Dick Powell and Frances Langford, will set sail for another mythical "American Cruise" to a Latin American port. WABC-CBS, 7:30.

Presenting an interestinng program of German, Russian, and French music, Bernard Herrmann will direct the Columbia Concert Orchestra. Works featured will be Concerto Grosso No. 6 by Handel; "Dance of the Buffoons" from the "Snow Maiden" and "Dance of the Gold and Silver Fish" from "Eadko," both by Rimsky-Korsakoff, and the Overture to "Beatrice and Benedict" by Berlioz. WABC-CBS, 9:30.

Elizabeth Rethberg's program in her Mutual series will feature lieder by Brahms. WOR-MBS, 9:30.

Saturday

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, will be heard with a number of American leaders in a special international program marking the completion of the first Rolls Royce airplane engine at the Packard plant in Detroit. The Ambassador will speak from Washington. The roar of the motor will be heard from Detroit, and in Windsor, Ont., a Canadian war hero and RCAF mechanic will be interviewed. In London, an RAF flying pilot also will be interviewed. WABC-CBS, 6:05.

"Columbia's Country Journal" will bring together a group of agricultural college juniors for a forum discussion of "The Farm College Graduate and the War." The students will analyze the probable effect of the war on their future. WABC-CBS, 12:00.

Through an international hemisphere network, folk music, national songs, and dances of Venezuela will be broadcast from Caracas, as part of the "Calling Pan America" series. WABC-CBS. 4:00.

Guy Lombardo's Orchestra will begin a new series of programs. As in the past, he will introduce a new number which he figures will be the "hit of tomorrow," besides playing old favorites and request tunes. WABC-CBS. 8:00.

Désiré Defauw, Belgian conductor who made his American debut with the NBC Symphony Orchestra in 1939, will return to the same program for two guest appearances, the first on Aug. 2. NBC-Blue Network, 9:30.

Sunday

Columbia's drama-in-action defense program, "Spirit of '41," will again go to the field to bring listeners a picture of a modern Army unit in action. Burgess Meredith and John Charles Daly will report developments in the training of U. S. armed forces. WABC-CBS, 4:30.

"You Decide," a Columbia network program, designed to encourage youth to a more active part in American life, will present another dramatization of a decision which a prominent person had to make—and at the point where a decision must be made turns the broadcast over to a panel of four New York high school children, who will discuss the course that should have been taken. WABC-CBS, 1:30.

Betty Humby, English pianist, will make a return appearance as guest soloist with the Columbia Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Howard Barlow. Miss Humby will feature the John Field Piano Concerto in E flat. WABC-CBS, 3:00.

John Carter, tenor, will be guest soloist with André Kostelanetz and his orchestra, and Albert Spalding, violinist. WABC-CBS, 8.

Hilda Burke, Metropolitan Opera soprano, will appear as guest star on the Ford Summer Hour, with Harry Horlick directing. WABC-CBS, 9:00.

In the series, "From The Organ Loft," Julius Mattfield will be heard in his Columbia network concert featuring music written exclusively for the organ. WABC-CBS, 9:15.

Monday

"Vox Pop," with the familiar voices of Parks Johnson and Wally Butterworth, will inaugurate its 1941-42 season with the first commercial broadcast ever to come from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y. The program is in keeping with the stated policy of keynoting the regular Monday evening CBS feature to the national defense spirit.

Delia Goetz, of the staff of the Foreign Policy Association's Washington Bureau, will talk on "The Handicarfts of Guatemala," on "Columbia's Lecture Hall," this being the fifth of a series of 13 such broadcasts aimed at interpreting Latin America to United States listeners. WABC-CBS, 3:45.

"Song Without End" will bring the career and music of Claude Debussy to the CBS audience. Howard Barlow and the 67-piece CBS Symphony Orchestra will play Debussy's music. WABC-CBS, 9.

The 30-voice "Wings Over Jordan" Negro choir will be heard in 15-minute programs of spirituals, Monday through Friday. These programs will be directed by Worth Kramer with narration by the Rev. Glenn T. Settle. WABC-CBS, 5:45.

MGM; by Clarence Bull

Marjorie Main and Wallace Beery

In "Barnacle Bill," now on the screen at the State and Orpheum.

Plays on Summer Stages

Plays and players in prospect for the coming week in the summer theaters include the following:

Massachusetts

Cambridge—Brattle Hall, Ramon Novarro in "The Command to Love."

Chatham — Monomoy Theater, "Mr. and Mrs. North," Wednesday.

Cohasset—South Shore Players at the Town Hall, Grace George in "Mis' Nelly of N' Orleans."

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, Jane Cowl and Peggy Wood in "Old Acquaintance."

Fitchburg—Lake Whalom Theater, Fifi D'Orsay in "Little Miss Bluebeard."

Framingham Center — Village Hall Players in "Blind Alley."

Gloucester—Bass Rocks Theater, Fritzi Scheff and Eric Linden in "Ladies in Retirement."

Gloucester—School of the Theater, "First Lady," Aug. 8 and 9.

Holyoke—Mountain Park Casino, Valley Players, "One Sunday Afternoon."

Marblehead—North Shore Players at Marblehead High School, Henry Hull in Barrie's "Dear Brutus."

Martha's Vineyard — Martha's Vineyard Playhouse, Haila Stoddard in "Skylark," Tuesday.

Newbury—Ould Newbury Studio Players, "A Murder Has Been Arranged," Tuesday.

Provincetown — Artists Theater, "Squaring the Circle," Monday through Wednesday; "The Vortex," Thursday through Saturday.

Sandwich — Sandwich Casino, Sandwich Players in "Hay Fever," Wednesday.

Stockbridge — Berkshire Playhouse, Tallulah Bankhead in "Her Cardboard Lover."

Westboro — Town Hall Playhouse, "Out of the Frying Pan."

Westboro — Red Barn Theater, "Dulcy."

Maine

Kennebunkport—Garrick Players, Booth Tarkington Festival, second week, "Mr. Antonio."

Ogunquit—Ogunquit Playhouse, Conrad Nagel in "The Male Animal."

Skowhegan—Lakewood Theater, Margaret Hamilton in "Ladies in Retirement."

New Hampshire

Barnstormers—"The Male Animal," at Tamworth, Monday and Saturday; North Conway, Tuesday; Harrison, Maine, Wednesday; Laconia, Thursday; Wolfeboro, Friday.

Keene—Keene Summer Theater, "Mr. and Mrs. North."

New London—New London Players, "The Male Animal," Wednesday.

Peterborough — Peterborough Players, "Charley's Aunt," Wednesday.

Rye Beach — Farragut Playhouse, "The Little Foxes," Tuesday.

Whitefield — The Forty-Niners, "You Can't Take It With You," Tuesday.

Vermont

Brattleboro — The Playhouse, "I Killed the Count," Tuesday.

Weston — Weston Playhouse, "The School for Scandal," Aug. 8-10.

Rhode Island

Newport—Casino Theater, Erin O'Brien-Moore in "The Little Foxes," Tuesday.

Connecticut

Bradford — Montowese Playhouse, "Dark Enemy," Tuesday.

Guilford — Chapel Playhouse, "Separate Rooms."

Litchfield—Apple Orchard Theater, "Craig's Wife," Tuesday.

New Milford — Theater-in-the-Dale, "Under the Gas Light."

Stony Creek—Stony Creek Theater, "Nothing But the Truth."

Westport—Country Playhouse, "Love in Our Time."

Entertainment Timetable

Films in Boston

Exeter—"West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Fenway—"Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin, Don Ameche, Rochester and Oscar Levant. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:35, 9:35. "Power and the Land." 1, 3, 5, 7, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—"My Life with Caroline." Ronald Colman. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. "Her First Beau." Jane Withers. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "March of Time." 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Kenmore—"The Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 2:35, 5:25, 8:10. "Pot o' Gold." James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. 1, 4, 6:35, 9:35.

Metropolitan—"Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan and Shirley Ross. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

Modern—"Underground," Philip Dorn, Jeffrey Lynn, Kaaren Verne and Martin Kosleck. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 10:05. "Shepherd of the Hills," 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Ann Miller, 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—"Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Mary Martin, Don Ameche, Rochester, and Oscar Levant. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald and James Stephenson. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

RKO-Boston—"Cyclone on Horseback." Tim Holt. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:05, 8:50. "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10.

Scollay—"Underground," Philip Dorn, Jeffrey Lynn, Kaaren Verne and Martin Kosleck. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Shepherd of the Hills," 9:55 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Air-Raid Wardens and First-Aid Corps." "Information Please," "Travel to Delhi-India," "You Can't Fool a Camera." "Jan Barber Musica," latest newsreels and shorts.

State—"Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 1, 4:05, 7:05, 10:10. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Ann Miller. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Melody Ranch." Gene Autry and Jimmy Durante. "I'm Still Alive," Kent Taylor. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—"Sweden in Peril," "Information Please," "Camera Magic in Scenes from 20 new films," "Islands of the St. Lawrence," "Miniature Musical." "Water Sports," "Raggedy Ann Cartoon," 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—"Murder By Invitation." W. Ford. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. "Dirty Faces." James Cagney, Pat O'Brien and Ann Sheridan. 10:44 a. m., 1:34, 4:24, 7:14, 10:04.

Tremont—"Hired Wife." Rosalind Russell. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:50. "Ziegfeld Girl." Judy Garland, 9:40 a. m., 1:40, 5:35, 9:35.

Uptown—"Million Dollar Baby." Jeffrey Lynn, Ronald Reagan and May Robson. 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 3:05, 6:35, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Black Cat," Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.
Regent: "33½ Hours Leave," James Ellison. "Sweethearts of the Navy," E. Linden. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby and Bob Hope. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Sunny," Anna Neagle. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Susan Foster. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "They Dare Not Love," George Brenn. 2:05, 5:15, 8:10. "She Knew All the Answers," Franchot Tone and Joan Bennett. 3:40, 6:45, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Sunny," Anna Neagle and John Carroll. 3:28, 6:26, 9:24. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen. 1:50, 5:06, 8:04.
Cleveland Circle: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "The Big Store," the Marx Bros. and Tony Martin. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "West Point Widow," Ann Shirley and Ann Carlson. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "The Penalty," E. Arnold and Lionel Barrymore. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan and A. Rutherford. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Love Crazy," Myrna Loy and William Powell. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Missing Ten Days," Rex Harrison. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Cowboy and the Blonde." "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Remedy for Riches," Jean Hersholt. "Hit the Road," Dead End Kids. 2. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Devil Dogs of the Air." James Cagney. 3:29, 9:29. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon, Dennis Morgan, Rita Hayworth and Ralph Bellamy. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich. 3:08, 7, 9:46. "Blonde Inspiration." 1:49, 8:27.
Park: "Land of Liberty." 1:40, 7:40. "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 9:10.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "March of Time." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Susan Foster. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye, John Payne. 2:30, 8:15. "Ride On, Vaquero," Cesar Romero. 4, 9:45.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Daytime Wife," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Flying Wild." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.
Mystic: "Devil Commands," Boris Karloff. 1:55, 7:55. "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. 3:05, 9:05.
Maplewood: "Topper Returns," Roland Young and Joan Blondell. "Washington Melodrama," 1:45 and 7:30.
Orpheum: "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin. "I Was a Prisoner on Devil's Island." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon. 1:45, 8. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:31, 9:46.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Men of Boys' Town," Spencer Tracy. "Scattergood Baines," 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 2:20, 8:15. "Tight Shoes," J. Howard and Binnie Barnes. 4:10, 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial. "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. 3:34, 9:30. "Million Dollar Baby," 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "There's Magic in Music," Susanna Foster and Allan Jones. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingred Bergman. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova, 2 and 8.

NORWOOD — Norwood: "Man Hunt," George Sanders, "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Under Age." Nan Grey and Alan Baxter. "Mutiny in the Arctis." Stage Show.

Strand: "A Woman's Face," Joan Crawford. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Singapore Woman." Brenda Marshall and David Bruce. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall and David Bruce. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Hudson's Bay," Paul Muni and Gene Tierney. "The Gay Caballero," Cesar Romero. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Grey. 2 and 8.
Central: "Pot o' Gold," James Stewart and Paulette Goddard. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy. "Doomed Caravan," 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Federal Fugitives," N. Hamilton. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon. "Double Date," E. Lowe and Una Merkle. 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Susan Foster. "Rookies on Parade," 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. "Men of Boys' Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 1:45. Continuous from 5:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Roar of the Press," Jean Parker and Wallace Ford. 2:19, 8:19. "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes and George Montgomery. 3:47, 9:47.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "In the Navy," Dick Powell and the Andrews Sisters. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland. "Shot in the Dark." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Frances Dee. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. "Ridin' on a Rainbow," Gene Autry. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "There's Magic in Music," Susanna Foster and Allan Jones. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Ramparts We Watch." "The Gay Vagabond." Roscoe Karns. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Great American Broadcast." Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. 3:42, 8:02. "The Girl in the News," Margaret Lockwood. 2:15, 6:30, 9:43.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—August 1, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Building Home Happiness

Many Marriages Are Wrecked by Meddlesome In-Laws

Feeling that any civilization is only as sound as its home life, and that the steady increase of divorce in the United States is an alarming sign—the Today's Woman page of The Christian Science Monitor asked the well-known journalist and radio commentator, Mrs. Jessie Wiley Voils, to make a study of the problem and point out the main causes of marital failure. The article we print today is the fourth of six by Mrs. Voils. The others will appear on succeeding Fridays.

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I don't know what I'd expected a woman judge to look like. I had anticipated silver hair, and a cold, dignified manner, perhaps. Surely Judge Florence Perlow Shientag, who is President of the New York Women's Bar Association, Chairman of the Domestic Relations Court Committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association, to say nothing of being a Judge of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City, would be a bit austere, I had reasoned. But she isn't.

I saw in the big beige leather chair behind the bench a small, dark-haired woman wearing a black dress with dainty white collar and cuffs.

When the couple whose case she was trying left the room, Judge Shientag recessed the court and invited me into her chambers. As soon as we were seated, I asked: "Does the so-called in-law problem cause much marital difficulty?"

Without a moment's hesitation came the reply: "Yes."

"One authority, who has given years to the study of home problems, declares that thousands of young couples in America are living under the rule of benevolent dictators—their parents—without realizing it," I told Judge Shientag. "Do you feel that that's true?"

"I've no doubt it is," she replied.

Should Practice Democracy

"Wouldn't it be a fine thing if we could truly begin democracy in the home?" I said wishfully. "I mean so that every family council could be one where each member gave his honest opinion, but didn't try to influence the other members of the family?"

"It's vitally important that democracy be exercised in the home," Judge Shientag said earnestly. "Under a family dictator, the young couples have no chance to advance, to develop their own potentialities. Before a conference begins, a dictator always knows how all questions will be settled. A family dictator is no different. He—or she—sets forth opinions in such a way that an obedient child interprets them as commands. A lazy child uses them to shirk the responsibilities that follow the making of decisions.

"In fact," Judge Shientag continued, "young couples should not call in their families for conferences about their affairs unless it is absolutely imperative. It is much better for them to rely upon each other instead of upon old ties. Their very unity will become a bulwark of strength that will bring permanence to their marriage."

A light knock came at the door. Judge Shientag said that her next case was ready. I hurried from the chambers.

Later I met a friend who has long seemed to me a particularly successful mother-in-law. To her I put the question that was still sharp in my memory: "Mary, do you think there are many parents in America who are making the mistake of being benevolent dictators where their married children are concerned?"

"Benevolent dictators!" There was a startled note in her voice. "Yes—I'm one!"

"You—a dictator?" I questioned in astonishment. "Maybe you're benevolent, but —"

"No 'buts' about it," she cut in sharply. "I'm glad you gave me a phrase that fits. Just the other day my children drove home all excited about a new business venture of my son-in-law's. What did I do? Well, old cautious I kept warning them to go slow. Afraid for them. Afraid of my son-in-law's judgment. Probably I made them afraid, too. Come to think of it, how do I know what that boy can—or can't—do? Suppose he went ahead and made a mistake. He'd learn more that way than he ever will by holding back."

Let Them Manage Alone

As she left me, she said with firm conviction in her voice, "One of the most difficult lessons we parents have to learn is to let our children manage their own lives."

Suddenly it occurred to me that I knew one family that had learned that difficult lesson. Furthermore, they had learned it while living together for 12 years under the same roof—an arrangement which all authorities on marital problems declare is almost impossible.

How, I wondered, had they managed? What lessons had they learned that would help others avoid pitfalls?

I telephoned this family, whom I shall call the Martins, and Mrs. Martin, Sr., answered. I came directly to the point. "Will you talk with me about how you manage to let your children live their own lives even though they are under the same roof with you?" I asked.

Across the wire came a warm chuckle, and she said cordially, "Come right over this very evening."

And so at 7:30 p. m. I punched the bell of a comfortable, old, brownstone house, far uptown.

I was ushered into a pleasant first-floor living room which is Mrs. Martin, Sr.'s particular domain. Mrs. Martin, Jr., came in from the kitchen to greet me. "The evening meal is my job," she explained. "I've just finished the dishes."

A moment later a friendly little woman with twinkly blue eyes entered the room. "Here's Mother now," Mrs. Martin, Jr., said. (Notice she did not say "my mother-in-law.") "I'll go up home, for I know you want to visit with her."

Up home, to the third floor, she went.

"We have our meals together," Mrs. Martin, Sr., explained. "My daughter does the marketing."

"You don't say daughter-in-law," I remarked.

Never Use the Term

"We never use the term in-law unless absolutely necessary. When my son married, I felt that I was gaining a new daughter, not losing a son."

"But how did your new daughter's own mother feel?" I asked.

"That's an important question," this mother assured me. "It is something that has to be watched. From the first, I managed to make it easy for my new daughter to go back to her old home for visits. Her parents don't live far away, and until my grandson was born, she went home about every two weeks for a short visit."

"Your grandson!" I exclaimed. "Grandchildren are supposed to complicate matters further when families live together. Yet, I know Tommy doesn't in this family."

"Grandchildren never complicate matters," she said, "where grandparents remember that the baby belongs first of all to his mother."

"Has your daughter always been able to cook?"

My explanation was broken into with hearty laughter. "Goodness no! Her first cooking is still one of our best family jokes. I put some chicken in a skillet and told my daughter to brown it. I went about my work, but pretty soon I smelled chicken burning. I waited as long as I thought I dared and then went to the kitchen. I'll never forget seeing that girl standing over the stove violently turning that blackened chicken."

"What did you say and do?"

"We had a good laugh and I said, 'Lady Fair, I'll have to give you cooking lessons.' We started those lessons the next day. She's a fine cook now. None better."

I caught myself wondering what would have happened had that new daughter been scolded for burning the chicken.

"Would you mind telling me," I asked, "if the distribution of the finances has caused trouble between the two families?"

No Strings Attached

"It has not," she said positively. "When I make my children a gift, I make it outright. No strings attached. No discussion of the gift afterward. When the children borrow money from me, I expect them to pay it back promptly—and they always do."

No discussion afterward! Instantly a picture came to my thought of an incident at a bridge party I once attended. A mother-in-law assumed the air of a martyr and said, "I'm wearing my old fur coat again because I felt I simply had to give the children a new dining-room suite." A dull red glow of humiliation crept over her daughter-in-law's face as she sat at an adjoining table.

What a sharp contrast between that mother-in-law and the kindly little woman who was seated opposite me! She continued our conversation.

"But I don't think trouble over money is as prevalent as trouble caused by leaving the new daughter out of family conferences. From the beginning, I've talked things over with my son's wife. Many times she and I have conferences and tell Son later! It makes no difference to him. He's absolutely sure of my love for him. And the sharing of family problems has brought me very close to his wife."

Has Her Own Friends

Then a new thought came to me and I blurted out: "Why is it that I feel perfectly free to invite your son and daughter to dinner and leave you out?"

"No doubt it's because I always make it clear that I have interesting friends of my own. Why should I tag along in my children's crowd? That isn't where I belong or enjoy myself most."

And then she told me something that I shall never forget. "In fact, I make certain that they lead their own lives right here at home. They have their apartment upstairs, as you know. I visit them about four times a year."

"Only four times a year!" I couldn't believe my ears.

"Yes," she said. "That's often enough. I go up to see their Christmas tree. I go when they get some new piece of furniture that they are especially proud of. But I'm not curious about what they are doing.

Curiosity Is a Pitfall

"Curiosity is a dangerous pitfall," she assured me. "I've known of mothers-in-law who visited their new daughters and looked through dresser drawers to see if socks were properly mended." The delightful little person before me fairly gave a bounce of indignation as she sniffed, "The very idea! That's the new daughter's own business."

Just then a small dog trotted into the room. From somewhere a bell rang. I rose to leave. As I clasped Mrs. Martin, Sr.'s hand I told her, "I knew democracy could be practised even if two families lived under the same roof."

© Fox Photos, London

Communal feeding centers are a boon to the people of London who are temporarily without cooking facilities. Sandwiches cost twopence, Irish stew fourpence, steamed pudding twopence, and a hot drink a penny. People are asked to bring their own crockery if they still have any.

Communal Kitchens Come to the Rescue Of Bombed-Out Londoners

By Phyllis M. Lovell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The young Londoner who "obliges" me daily made a discovery recently. She arrived full of it one morning. She could not so much as begin her work until she had told me the whole story. With her hat still upon her head, she stood behind the kitchen table.

Round the corner from where she lives she had discovered that a communal kitchen had opened. She could, she said, carry a pudding basin there, have it filled for sixpence, cover it with a plate and carry it home—a splendid hot meal and no trouble incurred.

To my young Londoner this means a good deal. Her house has suffered considerably in air raids. It has not been bombed directly, but has been sufficiently shaken to make living in it difficult. There are no windows left. The front door will not shut, and for days on end she has been without gas or water.

Now, a communal kitchen is going to solve everything. She gave vivid details. Nothing indeed would do but that I should inspect the place myself.

"Take a bite there, Miss," she urged. "You'll be fair astonished!"

All for Eightpence

I was astonished when finally I did pay my visit. All the more so because, refraining from announcing myself as a visitor with the object of inspection in view, I was able to apply for tickets in the ordinary way at the table beside the door. I collected the meat, vegetables and "afters"—which is the Londoners' name for puddings and sweets—from a counter where it was served to me from a row of steaming pans, and for it all paid the modest sum of eightpence.

I ate in company with a mixed crowd at a long table carefully scrubbed and ornamented in the center with a bowl of spring flowers. The food was excellent, well cooked, hot and plentiful. And the company was interesting.

My next-door neighbor, who wore the blue uniform of the Auxiliary Fire Service, told me that, with a wife and children evacuated to the country, he would have been hard put to it for his meals without the communal kitchens of London. The woman opposite agreed, but for different reasons. Her home, she said, was practically uninhabitable. She could not abandon it altogether since her work lay in the district. Without this kitchen she would be entirely unable to get a hot meal.

Started Last September

Communal kitchens, mobile canteens, the Londoners' Meal Service, the Tube buffets have, in these days, all become part of London's normal existence. They were started, for the most part, in September, 1940, when the serious blitz began. They have expanded and established themselves in a manner which suggests that, when war is over, London may still demand community feeding—"central eating" as it is called—as a substitute for the labored processes of a million small kitchens.

The London County Council is mainly responsible, under the Ministry of Health, for the Londoners' Meal Service, a concern run on a "cash-and-carry" basis and designed to meet the immediate need of people who are without gas supply for cooking—a supply upon which half the population of London's poorer districts depends, and which may be put out of action for weeks through the destruction or dislocation of a main supply.

In the Underground

Shelterers in the Underground railways are catered for by the London Passenger Transport Board, which has installed cooking apparatus in a large number of stations. Women wearing green aprons and red bandannas serve the hot drinks, sandwiches, apples and so on. Something like 400,000 hot drinks and 250,000 pieces of food are said to be served nightly in the Underground stations when the blitz is going on in the streets overhead.

Then there are the mobile canteens which ply the specially bombed areas even while raids are in progress, and the long list of communal kitchens—some originated by the London County Council, some by voluntary bodies, some by purely private enterprise.

It was to such a kitchen that I went the other day at the request of my young "obliger." But her find was by no means the most wonderful of its kind. I had already seen a more wonderful kitchen where a staff of young London schoolteachers was doing the sort of job that might be reckoned as pure heroism. A small body of them had installed themselves in an abandoned school building which must have narrowly escaped a bomb, since the wall of its yard actually lay in ruins.

Cooking Under Difficulties

In the whole building there was only one gas ring, and that did not happen to be in a room suitable for use as a kitchen. A boiler had been set up under a wooden awning at the far side of an open yard. Beside it, a row of pots steamed upon a hastily improvised field kitchen. No hot water supply was available in the building itself. For the washing up of dishes, every drop had to be carried in buckets across the yard. And there were hundreds of dishes to be washed since the kitchen lay in an exceedingly poor and an exceedingly bombed area, and a line of silent hungry people passed continuously along the tables from which food was supplied.

I watched those teachers as they cut vegetables and ladled out soup—a little clumsily perhaps, for kitchen work was not their job. I chatted with some of them. They were enthusiasts. They had fallen in with the new order of things and were enjoying it. Direct help, they said, was so satisfying. They were glad to be in London, glad to be cooking food with a field kitchen in a barren yard with a cold wind blowing.

London is learning by experiment. Maybe the city will develop habits now which eventually will lead to a communal way of living that would never have come about but for the blitz.

'Flying' Between Trapezes Thrills the Crowd, But Is Just the Day's Work to Antoinette

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Down a row of dressing rooms marked with names celebrated in the circus world, I was escorted to meet Antoinette Concello, that lithe young daffodil who is "the only girl in the world to do a two and one half somersault in the air." Mr. Gardner Wilson, one of the circus' famed pressmen, was my escort in this backstage jaunt at a performance of the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus at Madison Square Garden in New York City.

When a slender, serious-eyed girl, dressed in the smart simplicity of a navy blue tailored suit with a white crepe blouse, was introduced to me as "Antoinette Concello," it was difficult to imagine that this soft-voiced charming young person, who looked as though she might be more at home behind an heirloom silver tea service, was the same winged flower who floats almost bodilessly from trapeze to "catcher" and back.

The New England-born Antoinette did not learn her trapeze accomplishments until after she was graduated from her Vermont boarding school. During a visit to her sister, who was already established as an aerialist (the circus term for this profession is "flyer"), the trainer of the act said to her: "You're grown up now, why don't you learn to 'fly'?" Not much persuasion was needed, because ever since she was a small girl, Antoinette Concello had tried on tiptoe to reach the trapeze.

It is considered practical, Miss Concello explained, to wait until a child is about 16 years of age and is through growing, before serious training is undertaken. "For," she added, "no one can be sure how heavy or tall you may grow. If you get too big, the training time is wasted."

Obedience Essential

"Is it hard to learn to 'fly'?" I asked.

"No," she said, "I would not say that it is too difficult or too dangerous. What is important—and it's one of the earliest things you do learn—is to take orders well from those in authority. Regardless of what you personally may think, you have to learn to do as you are told. A trainer will say, 'Do it as I tell you,' and frequently a beginner will say, 'Wouldn't this way be better?' But those who really want to learn to do well, will keep still and do as they are told, as nearly and quickly as possible. Nine out of 10 people who can learn that discipline can be taught to 'fly.'"

Unusually intelligent in observation, Antoinette Concello went on: "If you are afraid, you might as well not try. You might as well quit. And when you are on the trapeze or in the air, you learn to think only of what you are then doing—of that one particular trick. You do not think about the last trick which you may not have done so well, nor of the one you are about to do." Which, when one considers it, is not a bad plan for everyday conduct.

When you see Antoinette and Art Concello pass one another in mid-air, exchanging places on the same moving trapeze, working sometimes in darkness, guided only by the phosphorescent trimmings of each other's costumes, you realize that such discipline is well understood in that household. For if the Concello family did not keep a regulated, orderly plan of living, the physical ease and perfection of their timing could not be achieved. And a drop, even into the net below, can prove pretty treacherous.

Interestingly enough, the higher the Concellos "fly" in Madison Square Garden, the better Antoinette likes it, but her awkwardness in going down a flight of stairs has become a family joke. Unless Art's steady hand is near by, she is forever tumbling down somewhere. Nor would she ride a horse for worlds. To Miss Concello's way of thinking, the girls who ride the spirited ring horses are the real circus heroines.

Trained in Illinois

Unlike Antoinette, her husband, Arthur Concello, a sturdy blond athlete whose ancestors left Portugal for Illinois four generations ago, had no circus relatives. But in his home town of Bloomington, as part of his Y. M. C. A. program, he became interested in "flying"—for one of the most noted Ringling trainers, a Bloomington man, retained active interest in its Y. M. C. A. sports. Even now some of the present "flyers" in the Concello act (Art is "boss-man," the aerialists work for him, and he contracts with Ringling Bros.) are Bloomington Y. M. C. A. trained.

It was fun to be actually in the ring myself, standing in a little secret-from-the-audience cubby-hole, where I could wish Antoinette and Art "happy landings" as they entered the arena. And when their act was over, and they had waved down at me from the trapeze rigging, undeniably the circus had acquired another fan.

Perhaps you noticed (if you sat near the arena entrance) among the graceful figures swinging from the three trapezes in the Concello act, a slim, fair-haired girl with dimples almost deep enough to be seen from the gallery.

So likably sincere and natural is Georgia-bred, fair-haired Grace Genders, mother of little Curtis, that in the prim neatness of her tiny dressing room, as she talked about bringing up her baby in the circus, I forgot the fearlessness and exactness of skill I had just seen her display on the trapeze.

Married During an Act

"I've really only been afraid once on the trapeze—and that was not for myself, but for the minister," she smiled. "We were married during a performance in Pennsylvania—and we had chosen for the service a very young minister. Three times he rehearsed on the trapeze, but it developed that not only was this his first experience of the kind, it was also his first marriage ceremony. However, it all turned out beautifully (there were 7,000 delighted spectator-guests in the audience) and one very surprised gentleman caught my bridal bouquet!"

"What is the hardest part of bringing up a small baby in the circus?" I asked her.

"I think probably for me it was the three-hour feeding schedule," Mrs. Genders answered. "When Curtis was seven weeks old, I began trapeze work again. Fortunately, the baby's food formula I had was simple to prepare and I could arrange his meal hours to come between shows, or I might not have been able to return to my work so soon. Once you have put on your tights, it is impossible to sit down in them before a performance. The knees get all wrinkled and untidy. So I had to lie sideways when it was time to hold him in my arm and give him his bottle. And that's not so easy with an active baby.

"I think now," she concluded with a smile, "the hardest part is watching over him, and trying to see that he doesn't get 'spoiled.' Everybody loves him and he loves everybody, especially the 'big cats,' as he is learning to call them."

Part III of Miss Foster's "Backstage With the Circus" will appear soon.

Shortage in Silk Hosiery?

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Among the more interested readers of the news from the Far East these days are the American women who monthly buy the amazing total of 43,250,000 pairs of silk stockings. Embargoes, credit freezings and the other strange implementia of economic warfare quite plainly add up in their thoughts to a silk stocking shortage.

And they are right. The present situation, despite the headlines, is still indefinite on both sides. If Japan sits tight in its new bases it is possible that a certain amount of trading will continue. Since Japan wants oil and we want silk presumably whatever trading does continue will include those items.

But should the situation become more acute, trade will certainly diminish to the vanishing point.

Since there are never enormous reserves of raw silk on this side this means a shortage will develop rapidly. Moreover, since parachutes, powder bags and several other military items are presently made from silk, it can be expected priorities will soon be exercised, hastening the time when the price of stockings advances into OPACS control and then, finally, the day when there are no more at any price.

The first question most women will ask concerns nylon, the only synthetic stocking to give silk a real run for its money. At present about 20 per cent of the stockings sold in this country are made of Nylon. Plant capacity is not large; it will probably be some time before it is brought to a point where it can substitute completely for silk.

And the situation concerning nylon is further complicated by the fact it is the only satisfactory substitute for silk in the making of parachutes. Considerable quantities may, therefore, have to be diverted to that use.

It is proposed in some quarters that available supplies of silk and nylon might be made to last longer if women would adopt mesh hosiery. Open weave designs can be made with far less thread, it is pointed out.

Since the general pattern of civilian life in the United States seems to parallel, in some respects, the experience of Britishers, it may be that women will more widely adopt woolen hose this coming winter.

Last winter, it will be recalled, the knee-length woolen hose were popular in some quarters, and fitted in with the heavy woolen suits that were popularized in Great Britain. More general adoption of such costumes would undoubtedly go far towards alleviating the silk situation.

In Canada, the silk shortage was partially met by making tops and feet of cotton. In Britain, some women use a special paint developed for the purpose, in lieu of stockings.

Processing of silk in the United States is spread over a score of states and gives employment to about 200,000 workers. However, during the past 20 years rayon has made serious inroads on the production of most of the plants. Most of them now turn out a portion of rayon goods, or a combination of fibers. Presumably, they can meet the present situation simply by turning out more rayon.

But in the matter of stockings it is going to require some ingenuity on the part of manufacturers as well as consumers.

Swedish Cakes and Cookies

By Anna Coombs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With vacation trips and picnics in order, the demand on the cookie jar is steadily increasing. Here are a few recipes for some thoroughly nutritious and at the same time very delicate cookies.

Anna Wafers

½ pound butter
2 cups sugar
2 eggs
3 cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
Vanilla or Almond extract

Cream butter, add sugar and beaten eggs. Sift flour with the baking powder and add to mixture, and at the same time stir in ½ teaspoon of extract. Make into roll of large thumb thickness. Cut off cookies in ½ inch thickness. Place on baking tin and press lightly with thumb in the center of each cookie. Bake to a golden yellow with oven at 400° F.

Finnish Fingers

½ pound butter
2½ cups flour
2 tablespoons sugar
5 bitter almonds
COATING:
1 egg white
½ cup blanched, chopped almonds
½ cup sugar

Cream butter. Add other ingredients and knead to a smooth dough. Make roll of finger thickness, cut in strips two inches long. Dip in slightly beaten egg white and then in almond-sugar mixture. Bake in oven at 400° F. until very light brown.

Swedish Spritz

½ pound butter
2½ cups flour
½ cup sugar
½ cup almonds
1 egg

Blanch and grind almonds. Cream butter with sugar, add slightly beaten egg and other ingredients. Force through cookie maker and shape into esses or rings. Bake until golden in oven at 400° F. This is a very generous recipe and makes delicious, crumbly cookies.

Readers Invited to Write In

Each article in this series—Building Home Happiness—will discuss one or more basic problems of married life. Readers are invited to send in letters of constructive advice based on actual past experience and describing solutions arrived at. Each letter must confine itself to the points discussed in one article. After the entire series has appeared, the six letters which are the most helpful, in the opinion of the editor, will be printed on this page. No letter should exceed 750 words in length. All manuscripts must reach the Today's Woman page by September 1. No unused material can be returned.

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The Home Forum

In Blueberry Time

TODAY THE "sixes" and "eights" and the yellow beach-wagons speed up and down the Pine Tree Trail, past some of the richest blueberry land in the world, and never think of stopping. But it has been otherwise.

My Great-uncle Reed and I had been sitting beside the barn, watching the cloud changes on Penobscot Valley and the mountains that stretch away from Wiswold Hill toward Bar Harbor, when talk of a blueberry patch on the near ridge led him to think back over those less hurried summers of long ago.

In blueberry time, about 1868 and '69 and the early seventies, people from Veazie and Bangor, from Orono and Old Town and Greenbush up-river, would hitch their horses to express-wagons and drive northeastward to the Birch Stream Bog. About fourteen miles beyond Costigan, at Greenfield, they turned from the main to a woods road which led to the blueberry bog. This Birch Stream emptied into the Sunkhaze which, in its turn, flowed into the Penobscot River below Costigan.

On the ridge where they pitched camp, there would be quite a village of tents and near by was a beautiful cold spring of water. They all had their cooking tools, little bakers and frying-pans for potatoes and pork and biscuits. There would usually be a pigeon or two to fry, and the trout were plentiful in the Sunkhaze Stream which was close by. Add such other things as bread and butter, cookies and cakes which had been brought from home. "And," assures Uncle Reed, "the women folks were all good cooks in those days—as they are now."

* * *

Both sides of the clearing on the ridge were heavily wooded with Norway pine and these woods were full of wild pigeons, which perched on the pine branches during the heat of the day. They could be heard cooing continuously, particularly in the early morning and as long as there was light. They were plentiful in those days, although now they've been long extinct. The male was dark gray with white accents and pink on his head, throat, and breast. The female was more of one color and had much shorter tail-feathers. In the cool of the day, they'd leave the trees and settle down on the blueberry bog to feast. But they always left enough berries for the campers.

"To give you an idea," said my Uncle Reed. "After the sun got down back of the trees, we could take a large washtub and two pails and fill them all in a couple of hours, or a ten-quart pail in about ten minutes. There were bushels and bushels and bushels." The bog was burned over every two or three years, and the great blueberry bushes lay down flat with the berries so thick along the stalks that "we could work them just like a big ear of corn and the bushes were practically clean of leaves." There was a man who went up from Veazie with his two young daughters; they could pick berries and fill the pails faster than he could carry them the half-mile to his wagon.

* * *

Reed's father was too busy on the river with lumber operations to go to the blueberry picking; so the boy went with his cousin, Lysander Spencer, and the two youngsters had a great adventure. People came and went as they got their wagons filled. Some stayed as long as a week. Others went home, sold their berries for ten cents a quart, and then came back again for more.

Evenings, the blueberry revelers went from one tent to another, visiting friends and neighbors; and usually there was singing, solo and group, woods ballads and sea chanteys, and sentimental songs of the day. Reed particularly remembers the pleasant voice of a Mrs. Edgerly, who sang many of the "old-fashioned pieces." His brother Eugene's wife was always called upon to sing "The Dark-Eyed Sailor." The group sang hymns and ballads, "Yankee Doodle," "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue," and many of the Civil War songs—"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," "Dixie's Land," "Marching Through Georgia," "John Brown's Body," and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," to their common tune. They sang "The Jam on Gerry's Rock," "Young Guy Reed," and "Young Charlotte Lived by the Mountain Side."

* * *

This merry journey to the blueberry bog was discontinued long ago and is remembered only by a few who can also recall the wood pigeons and caribou and sleighing on the ice. "I know of one or two," says Uncle Reed; "Albert MacPhaedris who is eighty-eight and Elbridge Kennedy. They certainly would remember." Nowadays the trucks go up from Bangor, shovel in the berries, and send them off to market in baskets topped with cellophane.

DOROTHY LIVINGSTON ULRICH

By Courtesy of the Yale Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"OMIAH": *A Sketch in Oil by Sir Joshua Reynolds*

IN 1775 CAPTAIN FURNEAUX brought back to England in his ship *Adventure* the Tahitian chief, Omiah. This was the first native of the South Sea Islands to come to England. He was received with hospitality fitting his rank. The newspapers and periodicals of the day publicized his visit and he was entertained not only at court but by fashionable society. The English were surprised to find that this Tahitian seemed no savage at all; on the contrary, a well-bred man of exemplary manners.

It was inevitable that Omiah should have sat for Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was the most popular painter of the day, and who portrayed all people of interest and importance. Though Omiah donned the conventional dress of England for his official visits, he wore a white robe and turban when he posed for Sir Joshua. The portrait, of which this Yale canvas was a sketch, is at Castle Howard. It was exhibited with other famous likenesses by Sir Joshua in the great Royal Academy exhibition of 1776.

D. A.

God Is Our Friend

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE WORD FRIEND is one of the loveliest in the English language. Its equivalent in any tongue is heart-warming, encouraging. True friendship adds joy to human life. Daily companionship means much, as do the supporting thoughts of those who are absent, but whose loyal integrity and basic worth make them dependable friends. One need not be personally present in order to manifest loving care and interest.

A dictionary gives the derivation of "friend" from a verb meaning to love, and defines it, in part, as "one who entertains for another such sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection, that he seeks his society and welfare." Thus the word has become associated with that which is fine, because it includes mutual respect. If we would experience friendship on its highest level, we must strive to express admirable qualities.

During his exile in Midian, Moses must often have communed with God. These were instructive years, wherein impetuous self-will gave place to the habit of quiet listening. He saw the burning bush, paused to consider its meaning and portent, and communed with God in the desert. When Moses took counsel of God on Mount Horeb, it is recorded (Exodus 33:11) that "the Lord spake unto Moses face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend." Expanding spiritually, willingly receptive, Moses experienced the assurance of ever-present divine guidance and power.

God is ever the same. To talk with Him is possible today. This spiritual communion is available to all. It exalts, commands, restores, frees. We can be conscious of His presence even in what may appear to be the most unlikely places. As we purify our thought in order to approach Him, we find self-respect, honor, intelligence as qualities of man made in His image and likeness. His presence accompanies us, and He gives us rest, authority, and dominion over all forms of opposition.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, turned to God, and was healed of a supposedly incurable physical difficulty. She found the law of God which Christ Jesus understood and applied. The Levitical law (Leviticus 19:18), "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," was associated by Jesus with the First Commandment, both of which he proved to be individually demonstrable.

Searching reverently, praying fervently, living close to God, Mrs. Eddy wrote "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and many other works. She founded the Christian Science church, which today has branches all over the world. Mrs. Eddy has given to mankind that which she received from the Father, extending comfort to the sorrowful, peace to the weary, health and regeneration to all. She proved, step by step, that Truth restores harmonious activity through right thinking. In her Communion Hymn she asks these searching questions (Poems, p. 75):

"Saw ye my Saviour? Heard ye the glad sound?
Felt ye the power of the Word?"

Character develops from that which occupies thought. Devotion to the pure and noble brings a realization of immortal goodness. We may commune with God where we are now, at this moment. God is ever present, and available to all. So, as we hear, see, and demonstrate the truth, we find satisfying spiritual reassurance. The sick and the sinner are freed from sordid beliefs and their material evidences through the truth revealed in the last stanza of the above-mentioned hymn:

"Strongest deliverer, friend of the friendless,
Life of all being divine:
Thou the Christ, and not the creed;
Thou the Truth in thought and deed;
Thou the water, the bread, and the wine."

Humanly speaking, we may sometimes feel crushed, forlorn, imprisoned. But God is eternally our Friend. He is Life, the only Life, now. The truth functions resistlessly, encompassing, restoring. The law of God is untouched, unretarded, unobstructed. As we come into accord with it, we discover that we have never really been separated from it. Thus we establish conscious communion with Spirit, unity with God, and hear Him speak to us "as a man speaketh unto his friend."

Self-discipline is invaluable. Through it we find our real, perfect, ideal selfhood, known to God and subject to no evil suggestions or temptations. Loving our neighbor, we put forth our best efforts to serve God and His perfect creation. We learn the meaning of His love, His care, the unlimited scope of His mercy, the completeness of His wisdom, the infinite nature of His goodness. We perceive that perfection is normal and natural, the inheritance of the son of God.

Thus as we understand God to be our "strongest deliverer, friend of the friendless," we conform thought and deed to this spiritual blessedness.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.]

The Sunbeam

One day I paused
beneath a tall, blue morning-glory vine
to read a verse or two,
when, lo!
A golden butterfly
blew down to sip wild honey from
a poem on the page!

DOROTHY HOPE MCCRODEN

Breakfast on a Simple Theme

A pleasant menu: a plate of cottage cheese
Flaky and white, a generous pitcher of cream,
Bowls of blue pottery filled with yellow mush,
Apples as rosy as the children's cheeks.

And pleasant talk:
Of cows and chickens who are known and loved
And who are called by dear, familiar names.
Susan and Bess have given this sweet milk.
Speckle and Topsy and Fan have laid the eggs.
Even old Jim, the rooster, can command
A scrap of gossip in this table talk.
Caroline says his crow as usual
Woke her this morning, but she thought it was
A little out of tune. Roger declares
He also noticed it. When breakfast's over,
He'll pay a call on him just to find out
If he is feeling cross. "I really think,"
Says Roger, "that it's not his disposition.
I've watched him pretty carefully. He always
Has been good-natured. I expect to find
Him just as usual. Something startled him.
Perhaps he hadn't seen the last new calf
And caught a sight of her just when he crowed,
So accidentally got off the key."
"You let us know at dinner-time," says Jane.
"I can't go with you. I'll be busy today
Weeding the flower-beds."

So the talk goes on.
The mother, happy, contented, watches and listens.
She wonders if other breakfasters anywhere
Can be as buoyant as her little flock.
She feels no envy for the luxurious ease
Of the great lady breakfasting in bed.
No luxury could be more satisfying
Than this charmed circle about the farm-house table,
Bright with the glow of morning.

MARJORIE KNAPP

Through Such a Landscape

WHAT ARE young people to do if they cannot herd sheep and goats? The Indian Bureau says they can farm. It is hard to visualize the reservation as an agricultural region. Only up near Farmington where there is irrigation does it seem well adapted to crops. The reservation is remote and astonishing with wild and natural beauty. The red sandstone buttes give it tremendous style. It is filled with deep orange and very subtle colors. Sometimes you even see imperial yellow with vermilion, a truly remarkable pairing. The great buttes and hills float on the edge of earth, pale blue monsters. Often a hill reclines like a beast with half its pelt torn off. The arroyos are frightfully clean and stripped. At sunset one ray may shoot out from a cloudbank to transform a single butte or hillock with rose-mist, in a world elsewhere dead as slate. Or sometimes everything is rose-edged or flame-edged. The sun at noon smites you with a fist of fire. It is a place of very precious sights brought forth by aridity and light. You feel forcibly that a land may be hallowed by legends and by ideas of life and of death, to which you yourself have no entrance, being utterly alien. When you go through that country, yearning and mysticism are licking your hands. But I never heard of anyone wanting to start farming there.

Through such a landscape go the Navajo on their horses, born riders all of them. The women wear velvet blouses, wide belts of silver, and big pleated skirts like those worn by wives of the first army officers in the West. The men too wear velveteen blouses, henna, maroon, cherry, blue, orange, and the leather belts with silver all round them, and wide hats. They often have drooping mustaches, and there is always a Chinese or Mongolian cast to their appearance.

The Navajo looks at things one way, we another. His point of view is that the tribe could keep on living as it had lived, and the problems would somehow take care of themselves. That is the short view of it. Collier [Superintendent of the Indian Bureau] takes the long view. Unless erosion is ended, there will soon be no grazing land, then there will be no flocks and herds, then the Navajo will have nothing to live on. So he plans for the future. Erosion does not impress the Navajo with its full significance. He considers it a detail the gods will take care of, if they wish the people to continue. In eight years there has been no altering of these two opposed views.—HANIEL LONG, in "Piñon Country." (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce.)

Portrait of José

WOULD YOU have thought that a man like José, who had never signed his name, who could count to forty only with difficulty, who toiled prodigiously sixteen hours or more each day, would have taken the trouble on Saturday night to amuse himself and even on weekday evenings sometimes, when the wind was right and the sound of my accordion and Pep Torres' trumpet reached the back bedroom windows of Can Josephi? It is true. José had still the instinct of play. In a situation where he had had to work a little less, he would have enjoyed himself more.

One paid José for the milk once a month, but he did not appear to make collection on the first, unless the first of the month fell on Saturday. José had splendid manners out of doors. He gave other mule drivers a fair share of the road, greeted passersby spontaneously, was sorry, in fact momentarily deeply affected, if someone was bereaved, and shook one's hand joyously if all was well. On the first Saturday after the first day of the month there would be a timid knock on the door, if it were closed. Otherwise suddenly one would be aware that José was standing nearby. He would be wearing a cap which should have been worn by a Paris *voyou* or a Hollywood gangster, but his sturdy carriage and open smile would more than counteract the desperate effect of the cap. His expression would be like that of a boy who had just decided to skip school and go fishing. He would ask "*Comm vos trubas?*" or "*Tot va be?*" (Is everything going well?) inquire for absent members of the family, then stand there heroically, hands at his sides, and submit to a painful moment of silence.—From "The Life and Death of a Spanish Town," by ELLIOT PAUL. (New York: Random House.)

Lincoln Valued Education

UPON THE SUBJECT of education, not presuming to dictate any plan or system respecting it, I can only say that I view it as the most important subject which we as a people can be engaged in. That every man may receive at least a moderate education, and thereby be enabled to read the histories of his own and other countries, by which he may duly appreciate the value of our free institutions, appears to be an object of vital importance, even on this account alone, to say nothing of the advantage and satisfaction to be derived from all being able to read the Scriptures, and other works both of a religious and moral nature, for themselves.

For my part, I desire to see the time when education—and by its means, morality, sobriety, enterprise, and industry—shall become much more general than at present, and should be gratified to have it in my power to contribute something to the advancement of any measure which might have a tendency to accelerate that happy period.—From ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S *First Public Address*, New Salem, 1832.

Bůh jest náš přítel

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

SLOVO PŘÍTEL je jedno z nejlahodnějších v anglické řeči. Slova stejného významu v každém jazyku jsou vřelá, povzbuzující. Pravé přátelství dodává lidskému životu radosti. Denní družnost znamená mnoho, tak jako podporující myšlenky těch, kdož nejsou přítomni, avšak jsou spolehlivými přáteli pro jejich loyální počestnost a podstatné zásluhy. Ku projevování laskavé péče a zájmu není třeba naší přítomnosti.

Jeden slovník odvozuje slovo "přítel" od slovesa znamenajícího milovati a definuje je, z části, jako "toho, kdož chová pro druhého takové city vážnosti, úcty a náklonnosti, že vyhledává jeho společnost a usiluje o jeho blahobyt." Tak se toto slovo ztotožnilo s tím co je jemné proto, že zahrnuje vzájemnou úctu. Chceme-li poznati ze zkušenosti přátelství v jeho plném rozkvětu, musíme se snažiti abychom projevovali výborné vlastnosti.

Za svého vyhnanství v Midianu Mojžíš jistě často obcoval s Bohem. Byla to léta poučení, ve kterých prudká svévole ustoupila zvyku tichého naslouchání. Viděl hořící keř, jal se uvažovati o jeho významu a předzvěsti, a jednal s Bohem na poušti. Je zaznamenáno, že když se Mojžíš radil s Bohem na Hoře Oréb (Druhá Mojžíšova 33:11), "... mluvíval Hospodin k Mojžíšovi tváří v tvář, tak jako mluví člověk přítelem svým." Mojžíš, v duchovním rozpětí, ochotně vnímavý, poznal ze zkušenosti ujištění vždypřítomného božského vedení a božské moci.

Bůh je vždy stejný. Můžeme s Ním hovořiti dnes. Každý může použiti tohoto duchovního obcování. Ono povznáší, dává rozkazy, obnovuje, osvobozuje. Můžeme si býti vědomi Jeho přítomnosti i v místech jež by se zdála býti nejneobvyklejšími. Když očistíme naše myšlenky, abychom se Jemu přiblížili, seznáme, že sebeúcta, čest, inteligence jsou vlastnosti člověka stvořeného k Jeho obrazu a podobě. Jeho přítomnost nás doprovází, a On nám dává odpočinek, autoritu a panství nad protivenstvími všeho druhu.

Mary Baker Eddy, Objevitelka a Zakladatelka Křesťanské Vědy, obrátila se k Bohu a byla uzdravena z domněle nevyléčitelné tělesné obtíže. Našla Boží zákon, kterému Kristus Ježíš rozuměl a jehož používal. Levitský zákon (Třetí Mojžíšova 19:18), "... milovati budeš bližního svého jako sebe samého," Ježíš spojoval s Prvním přikázáním, dosvědčuje, že obé přikázání jsou individuálně zřejmé dokazatelna.

Za zbožného bádání, horlivého modlení, žijíc v blízkosti Boha, Mrs. Eddy napsala knihu "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu) a mnoho jiných děl. Založila církev Křesťanské Vědy, která má dnes odvětví po celém světě. Mrs. Eddy dala lidstvu to co obdržela od Otce, skýtajíc úlevu truchlícím, pokoj unaveným, zdraví a obrození všem. Dokázala, krok po kroku, že Pravda obnovuje harmonickou činnost pravým myšlením. Ve své Communion Hymn dává tyto zkoumavé otázky (Poems—Básně, str. 75):

"Viděli jste mého Spasitele? Zaslechli jste ten hlas radostný?
Pocítili jste jak mocným Slovo jest?"

Charakter se vyvinuje z toho, čím se myšlenky zaměstnávají. Oddání se čistému a vznešenému přináší skutečné poznání nesmrtelné dobroty. Můžeme jednati s Bohem kde jsme teď, v tomto okamžiku. Bůh je všudy přítomný a přístupný vším. Když tedy slyšíme, vidíme a zřejmě dokazujeme pravdu, najdeme uspokojivou duchovní jistotu. Nemocní a hříšníci jsou osvobozeni z nečistých věření a jejich materiálních příznaků pravdou zjevenou v poslední sloce syrchu uvedené hymny:

"Nejmocnější osvoboditeli, opuštěných příteli,
Životě božský všeho bytí:
Kristus jsi, a ne vyznání;
Pravda jsi v myšlence a jednání;
Jsi voda, chléb a víno."

Podle lidských pojmů, můžeme se někdy cítiti zdrcenými, opuštěnými, nuzněnými. Ale Bůh je věčně naším Přítelem. On jest život, jediný život, nyní. Pravda účinkuje neodolatelně, obklopujíc, obnovujíc. Boží zákon je nedotčen, nezadržen, bez překážek. Jakmile jsme s ním v souhlasu, objevíme, že ve skutečnosti jsme nikdy nebyli od něho odloučeni. Tak naváženě vědomě obcování s Duchem, jednotnost s Bohem, a slyšíme Jej mluviti s námi "tak jako mluví člověk s přítelem svým."

Sebekázeň je neocenitelna. Skrze ni nacházíme naše pravé, dokonalé, ideální bytí známé Bohu a nepodrobené zlým našeptáváním nebo pokušením. Milujeme-li našeho bližního, projevujeme naši nejlepší snahu sloužiti Bohu a Jeho dokonalému stvoření. Učíme se co znamená Jeho láska, Jeho péče, bezmezný rozsah Jeho milosrdenství, úplnost Jeho moudrosti, nekonečný ráz Jeho dobroty. Poznáváme, že dokonalost je normální a přirozená, dědictví syna Božího.

Když takto chápeme, že Bůh je naším "nejmocnějším osvoboditelem, opuštěných přítelem," přizpůsobujeme myšlenky a činy této duchovní blaženosti.

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Rock Temple in the Jungle

AT THE EDGE of the forest which shelters the ruins, and close by the jungle, stands the Rock Temple in which the ancient images of the gods are still preserved intact.

Scattered about in various parts of the wild plain we perceive rocks similar to those of the temple.

Some ancient cataclysm must have hurled these smooth, round masses here. The swollen, brown shapes that look like enormous beasts crouched amongst the grasses, bear no resemblance to the surrounding soil.

Those which shelter the temple look like a collection of reposing monsters, and the largest ones support the upright dagaba (the Buddhist steeple), just as an elephant carries its tower; an old whitewashed tower rising from a sombre base. As I approach the solitary wastes of the jungle, sketched out silently in the hot evening sun, there is no one near the temple. The heaps of scented flowers lying on the ground, jasmines and gardenias, and the faded wreaths of former days tell one that the gods are not forgotten.

The monster-like rocks are bathed on one side by a lagoon in which crocodiles dwell under the lotus leaves. On drawing closer, faint lines can be seen etched on the sides of the polished stones, vague bas-reliefs so faintly traced as to resemble mere reflections, but drawn with such skill as to give a semblance of life; trunks, feet, ears, and the general outlines of elephants are here.—From "India," by PIERRE LOTI.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1941

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Brave, New World ..... ***By Joseph G. Harrison***

It is increasingly apparent that the present war will work as deep changes in world conditions as did the conflict of 1914-18. Some of these changes are already obvious, while others are still shrouded in the undetermined outcome of the titanic struggle in Russia, the Battle of the Atlantic, and Japan's plans in the Far East.

If it is permissible to use a badly overworked word, it now appears that the postwar world will be "streamlined" to a degree hardly dreamed of in 1939. This is particularly true in regard to the economic relationship of nations. Forced to battle against the regimented and closed economy of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, the democracies have adopted measures of economic control making it questionable if they will ever return to the relatively free-and-easy practices of prewar days.

Also significant is the growing economic and political collaboration between the United States and the British Empire. Internationally-minded officials in Washington believe this development is one whose importance cannot be overemphasized and one which may well form the nucleus of a successful postwar international order.

Important Contribution to Readjustment

Yesterday's establishment of an Economic Defense Board is viewed here as an important contribution not only to the Allied war effort, but also to the postwar readjustment period. Clearly its present purpose is to co-ordinate America's entire economic and fiscal effort in such a manner as to bring the greatest pressure to bear upon the totalitarian Axis.

It is further designed to dovetail America's efforts in this direction with similar steps taken in Great Britain by the British Minister of Economic Warfare. Although collaboration has been close, it has never been airtight and there has always been a time lag between the day London instituted a given economic war policy and the time that Washington brought its policy into conformity.

In the light of this co-ordinated economic effort, which could only be intensified by America's entry into the war, internationalists here believe the Economic Defense Board may well carry its activities over into the postwar reconstruction period as the body most in touch with international economics.

Since even the most ardent advocate of laissez-faire economics admits that today's trend is in the direction of closer government supervision over trade and finance, is it inconceivable that the Economic Defense Board become the Nation's negotiator in the days when it is necessary to start the wheels of international trade moving again?

It is likewise argued that the success of any future international order must depend upon the fairness with which the victorious powers open up the world's markets of raw materials. Would it not be beneficial for the British Ministry of Economic Warfare and the American Economic Defense Board, after having collaborated to win the war, to continue this co-operation in the interests of peaceful trade for all nations?

The probability that the United States and the British Empire will be forced by circumstances to continue their present collaboration into the postwar period is evident from the fact that an increasing amount of Empire trade is now being carried in American ships, is being directly or indirectly financed by America and is being directed toward America. Ties thus formed are not easily broken even in the hurly-burly of postwar reconstruction.

Co-operation Likely to Continue

Prime Minister Winston Churchill has already suggested that the interests of the United States and Great Britain are designed to flow together as inexorably as Old Man River and there is no indication that the Administration here, particularly such men as President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, thinks differently.

In his much-discussed book "Union Now," Clarence Streit has suggested that a union of the democracies would be invincible in economic, military and diplomatic strength. The demands of war have already brought about a degree of collaboration between the Anglo-Saxon nations that is not far short of the Union envisaged by Mr. Streit, while Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles only recently called for the establishment of machinery to prepare the way for a postwar international order that would succeed where the League of Nations failed.

Finally, the United States and Great Britain are faced with the problem of a postwar settlement of lend-lease claims. Many persons believe that if this problem is not to generate hard feelings equal to those over World War debts, steps must be taken so to integrate Anglo-American economy as to make payment possible. Here, then, is but one more argument for a postwar collaboration tighter and more far-seeing than any envisaged after the World War.

The Country Speaks: Oregon

Oregonians View the Past ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

The citizens of Eugene, Oregon, have just reminded themselves and the people of the State of their swift, heroic history. The story of the Oregon Trail, one that, like the story of the Mayflower Pilgrims, gains in beauty and significance with each passing decade, has just been retold in glowing pageantry.

On three soft, moonless nights Oregonians and others from afar saw thousands of boys and girls, men and women, weave in active, colorful pattern the story of pioneers who crossed a continent with horse and ox-drawn wagons, seeking "liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The stage of Eugene's pageant, "The Oregon Trail," is as big as all outdoors. It is, in fact, all outdoors. Spectators sit in the augmented grandstand and bleachers of Lane County's Fair Grounds and watch a wagon train labor into view through the fir trees of a seemingly remote mountain pass, watch creaking wagons skid with locked wheels down the point of a steep hill. They see a band of Indians gallop into sight from the darkness beyond a tall log fort at one end of the vast "stage," race across their line of vision, and disappear in the darkened fringe beyond.

Hundreds and hundreds of dancers, juvenile and adult, personify the smoke spirals and vapors that accompanied the forming of the now snow-topped mountain range depicted as background for the mammoth stage setting. Others, singers and dancers in fanciful, ethereal costumes, represent the glaciers that followed the volcanic period, and the waters and the fruits and blossoms of the promised land found by the pioneers.

Sidelights Are Also Depicted

The long-range human background of the Oregon migration, as well as the geologic history, are set forth in sub-chapters of the major pageant while the main theme is evolving. At each end of the vast stage, in the sides of log forts, are separate stages of ordinary dimensions. From these are spoken, in character, words that have merged into the ultimate concept of human liberty.

One of the sub-pageants shows Moses, down from Sinai, reading the Law from the tablets of graven stone.

Another shows Socrates and his students, and a modern sound-amplifying system carries his mellow words like thunder: "Remember that prosperity can only be for the free and that freedom is the sure possession of those alone who have the courage to defend it."

And Cicero is shown before the Roman Senate, saying: "No one has power except the people. This is the condition of a free people . . . to be able to give or take away by their votes whatever they see fit."

A voice impersonating Jesus of Nazareth speaks, off-stage, to an intent Judean group: "And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise." "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

The Magna Charta's signing, and the signing of the Declaration of Independence, with vital passages pronounced in stentorian tones, bring the pageant historically up to the actual beginnings of the comparatively short story of Oregon.

Capt. Robert Gray is shown landing at the mouth of the Columbia River, which he named for the ship in which he sailed. Capts. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark are shown leading their gallant band of overland explorers over the mountains westward, aided by Sacajawea, the Indian "bird woman."

Days of the Fur Traders

Next the days of fur trading, showing Fort Vancouver at the junction of the Columbia and the Willamette, and the dominant but benevolent Dr. John McLoughlin as the factor for the Hudson's Bay Company; the voyageurs coming in with rollicking trail songs; a special tableau to "Dauntless Woman," of whom there were countless numbers in the migration days.

The combined gaiety, bravery, true gallantry that we all like to believe form a special American heritage, is made most vivid in the episodes dealing with the covered wagon trains on the long, long trail. The church and the school, cornerstones of early Western civilization as they were also of the first settlements on the Atlantic seaboard, are paid especial compliments in the pageantry of the settlement days.

Indian braves who impersonate the scourges of the Oregon Trail of 100 years ago are seen, still in their war bonnets, laughing and joking with their white friends and neighbors, a few moments after the closing rockets have swished sparklingly into oblivion. Some such reminder seems almost necessary to bring the crowd back to the days of 1941.

The pageant proper closes on a shadowed profile of Abraham Lincoln, shown by illumination on one of the scenic mountainsides, and his words: "It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us . . . that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; that Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

To Change the Subject:

Design for Dwelling ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

No more back doors! That's the revolutionary thought my architect acquaintance has put before me. Back doors, he insists, are a relic of the days when people cherished class distinctions and possessed neither electric refrigerators nor incinerators. But why have them now, he demands. Why shouldn't the maid and her boy friend and the delivery boy, yes, and even the milkman, use the main entrance? All you need do to make this arrangement practicable is to place the kitchen near enough the front door to be accessible and scrap some outmoded notions about class, he declares with a challenge in his voice.

I put up a feeble defense. "I suppose next thing you'll be inviting the grocery boy to dinner."

"Why not?" persists the architect. "He'd probably make your party a lot more interesting."

Many a Memory of Back Doors

Well, that line of argument gets me nowhere. Up to this time I've had to admit point by point that there is some sense to what Mr. Architect has been saying. Icemen and garbage collectors are no longer needed. And I have to agree that I enjoy chats with the milkman as much as with any other acquaintance. So I fall back on sentiment.

I like back doors, I say. There are some charming back doors in my memory. One had a honeysuckle vine trailing over it, and you walked through a shower of fragrance when you went through it into the back yard.

Another had three old wooden steps leading down to an herb garden. Of course you could have herbs somewhere else, say in a round flower bed in the center of the lawn. But if you stop to think where herbs really belong you will at once think of kitchen doors. I'm sure our tarragon and mint and parsley grew just a bit more pungent and green because they were planted near a doorstep and were shaded by a back-door lilac bush. I'd be a little suspicious of herbs that didn't grow right close to kitchen steps.

How 'Zeke', the Dog, Loved Them

Back steps are important to the family dog, too. When I think of those in my memory I see Zeke sitting on the top one on a snowy day, comfortable on the swept board, surveying his domain, the back yard. Alert, full of business, he studies the situation, and we all wonder what he is seeing and smelling so intently. I'm sure he couldn't do his job so well anywhere else. The back step gives him such a feeling of security. Right back of him, within reach of his bark, are his folks, working in the kitchen. In front of him is his play yard. No front steps could possibly fill his needs like these at the kitchen entrance.

One of the nicest things about the back steps of my memory is that, washed with moonlight on a summer's night, they turned into a queenly seat from which to view the back yard flower garden. I know people nowadays have garden furniture. I believe we had some in this yard I remember. But the back steps were much better. A little more elevated than the chairs, the steps allowed you to look down upon the glimmering whiteness of the moon-shaped petunias and the snowy spikes of stock. The back steps gave you perspective.

My architect friend is unimpressed. "You are simply refusing to face modern conditions," he says. He plans his houses with the advice of a sociologist who tells him how the modern family lives. And of course he's right. You have to keep up with changing times. But for sentimental reasons only, I'll take my new house with a back door.

Raw Materials: Fuel for the Caldrons of War

No country, not even U. S., has enough of all vital supplies it regards as essential.

By H. S. Hayward
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

No nation in the world has enough of all the raw materials it deems essential. Blessed with great natural resources, the United States probably comes closest to being self-sufficient in this respect.

But even the United States must import a few essentials. At present tin and rubber are the two most vital deficiencies in the American economic sphere. Furthermore, the chief sources of these two materials lie in the Far East, where tension currently runs high.

Anticipating that supplies of tin and rubber might some day be cut off or reduced, Washington officials months ago set about accumulating reserve stocks of these materials. When inaugurated, this was purely a precautionary measure. However, in the light of today's news, the collecting of surpluses of these two essentials stands out as a far-sighted and extremely necessary move.

Will They Last?

It is difficult to estimate how long the supplies of tin and rubber now in American stockpiles and warehouses will last. The impetus of wartime production might use up reserves faster than has been anticipated. Then, too, officials naturally are reticent about divulging figures which might prove informative to a prospective enemy.

Consequently, it is impossible to state whether or not the United States has enough tin and rubber on hand—even for foreseeable emergencies. According to some economic theorists, no nation can stock up with enough of the materials lacking in its own resources to hold out for long, once the incoming supply is cut off. In fact, nations adhering to that belief at times have used this as a justification for aggression against areas containing richer resources.

In one sense, the seriousness of the Far Eastern situation has been an eye-opener to many Americans. It has brought home to them more forcefully than previous happenings in Continental Europe the fact that even the United States can be made to feel an economic pinch under certain conditions.

To obtain some conception of the disturbances caused in other countries by an enemy blockade, or the loss of a colony, or perhaps the conquest of a whole nation, it is only necessary to multiply the inconvenience of Uncle Sam's rubber and tin situation by scores and scores of times. Here are some illustrations:

British Steel

War causes additional odd quirks in the relation of one country's resources to another's. Take the case of Britain. Normally, Britain is considered a great steel-producing nation in its own right. Ordinarily, it is an exporter—not an importer—of steel products.

However, the lash of war has so increased the British requirements for steel that much semi-finished metal is now brought from the United States. This is not entirely due to a British lack of steel-producing capacity. Britain probably could produce enough steel for its needs—if sufficient time were available. But, since speed is imperative United States' resources had to be tapped. Thus a resource adequate for peacetime has proved insufficient in a time of dire emergency.

But let us follow this situation a step farther. During the comparative lull of the past five weeks, while Germany has been fully concerned with the Russian campaign, Britain has instituted a drive to increase its own iron and steel output. And, because the drain in equipment has been very low for the British during this interval, Britain has, so to speak, been able to catch up on its steel reserves. The result is that less American steel needs to be imported—and consequently valuable cargo space is available for other more urgently required articles.

German Oil

No discussion of world resources can ignore the great question: "What about Germany's oil supplies?" Unfortunately, the best answer to that question must come from a British source—since Germany's own production and consumption figures are a carefully guarded military secret. However, the British analysis is both recent and carefully worked out.

According to the Oxford Institute of Statistics, the present monthly oil production of German-controlled Europe is only about 1,000,000 metric tons. Of this amount, about one-third must be set aside for civilian and commercial use.

The British claim that the Nazi High Command has figured on using only about one-sixth of this supply for their military machine. Berlin supposedly has been banking heavily on oil supplies from the Southern Russian fields, which were to be conquered quickly. However, the Soviets declare that no such oil supplies have materialized. The oil fields remain in Russian hands. And if they don't, Moscow warns that the oil resources will have been rendered useless to the Reich for a long time by the "scorched earth" policy.

Consequently, the Oxford Institute charges that Germany now is being forced to dip deeply into its reserves. The 180 divisions of Nazi troops on the Eastern front, say the British, use about 1,500,000 tons of oil a month—when engaged in all-out combat. This is half again as much as current European production. To meet this deficiency, the Oxford experts declare that the German military machine is being fed 50 per cent of the current oil production—rather than the scheduled 33 per cent—plus reserve supplies of 1,000,000 tons a month.

Total German fuel reserves are estimated at present to be only about 7,000,000 tons. Therefore, if the British figures are correct, and the German oil facilities are not enormously increased by some means in the immediate future, the conclusion is obvious—namely, that Germany would run out of oil in seven months of full blitz war.

Nearly every campaign Hitler has undertaken has been charged up to his desperate need for more oil. Yet none of the Nazi attacks has given any indication of suffering from fuel scarcity. Therefore, it may be inaccurate to declare that oil shortages alone force Hitler into new campaigns. Yet this is one resource he must obtain in plentiful quantities. And it is a raw material with enough of which all Europe cannot supply him.

Nickel deposits abundant enough for an extensive commercial mining are rare throughout the world. One such area is in Canada. Another is in the remote Free French colony of New Caledonia in the South Seas east of Australia. These raw material sources both are open only to the British and their friends. For the Axis and its friends, no considerable pile of nickel has been available since the war began.

Yet nickel is exceedingly necessary for a modern nation at war. Bayonets, rifles, cannon, machine-guns, bullets, armor plate—all owe their hardness to nickel alloys of steel. Germany, of course, had a large supply of nickel on hand at the outbreak of war. But the supply has dwindled rapidly.

Looking about them, the Nazis saw only one nickel source within reach. At Petsamo, at the northernmost tip of Finland, there were mines. In the Russo-Finnish war which began in December, 1939, the Finns early were forced to retreat from Petsamo. But they flooded the precious nickel mines before allowing them to fall into Soviet hands.

When peace was restored and the Russians withdrew, the mines were pumped out and put into operation once more. Not long afterward, German agents appeared on the scene.

These Nazis were anxious to buy Finnish nickel—although less anxious to part with their precious foreign exchange for it. So the familiar persuasion technique of the Nazis was brought into play. Berlin began to exert pressure on Helsingfors by means of alternate military threats and lush trade promises. And, in the end, Finland acquiesced to the Axis proposition. The Nazis received all the nickel Finland's resources would allow. But while these resources were more than ample for Finland's needs, they have proved a mere drop in the bucket in meeting German requirements.

Thus, as is the case with oil, Hitler's far-flung armies have not yet stretched their conquests far enough to grasp the nickel the Reich needs for wartime self-sufficiency.

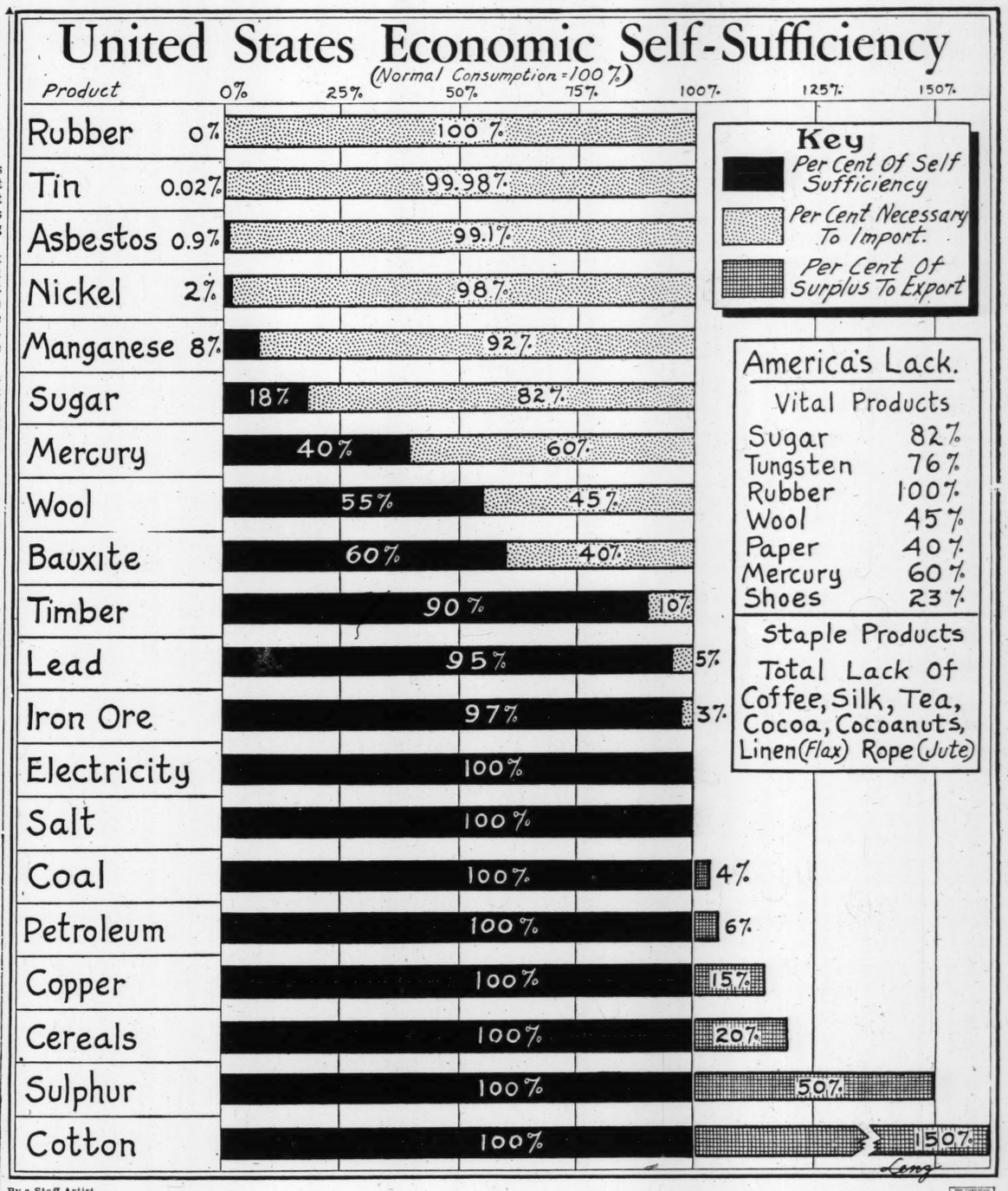
Japanese Scrap

In addition to oil, one of the greatest lacks of the Japanese war machine is scrap iron. And, oddly enough, this scrap situation is directly due to the fact that Japan is woefully short of one of the most important of all raw materials—iron ore. Because of the lack of iron ore, Japan has long built its blast furnaces for operation with scrap metal, rather than with native ore. And it would take months to rebuild the great foundries to handle anything else.

Thus, Japan has been forced to weld its steel industry solidly to the scrap iron resources of other countries, such as the scrap-producing United States. The long war with China has caused Nipponese stockpiles of scrap to melt away. And now the deteriorating relations between Washington and Tokyo make the importing of more American scrap iron improbable for the present.

What is the result? According to reports, Japan in desperation literally is stripping itself of metal. Old temple bells, manhole covers, picket fences and iron gates, door hinges, old cannon in the parks, old typewriters, buckets, filing cases, metal caps from telephone and telegraph poles, iron ladders in sleeping cars, identification numbers on engines, iron grills of ticket windows—these are some of the items now disappearing from the Japanese scene to feed the furnaces of war. The metal harvester is picking Japan barer and barer, and the Nipponese are paying the price for lack of raw materials.

By invading Indo-China, Tokyo can increase its stocks of rubber, tin, rice, tungsten, coal, and zinc. But, as a direct result, Japan has lost British and American sources of iron ore, scrap iron, pig iron, nickel, aluminum, manganese, vanadium, mercury, cotton, and wool. Whether or not that constitutes an improvement in the essential materials situation in Tokyo's opinion, only Tokyo could tell—if it would. But the chances are even Tokyo doesn't know for certain.



By a Staff Artist

Why Japan Eyes Indies

What makes the Netherlands East Indies so attractive to Japan? The answer is raw materials—pure and simple.

Here is a partial summary of Indies resources, showing percentage of world production:

Tea	20 per cent	Copra	27 per cent
Rubber	32 per cent	Kapok	77 per cent
Sugar	10 per cent	Pepper	92 per cent
Quinine	90 per cent	Sisal hemp	20 per cent

Add to these:
Oil—Largest deposits in the Far East.
Tin—Second only to the Malay States production.

Raw Materials—Their Principal Uses

The widely known essential raw materials are these:

Iron, aluminum, copper, lead, tin, gold, silver, coal, oil, rubber, wheat and other grains, sugar, timber, cotton and other textile fibres, and electrical power resources.

No one familiar with modern civilization need be told why these materials are necessities for any nation. The use of most of them is an everyday occurrence.

However, a supplementary list can be compiled of what might be called less essential raw materials. Included are:

Manganese, nickel, mercury, zinc, chromium, antimony, cadmium, cobalt, iridium, molybdenum, palladium, strontium, thorium, titanium, tungsten or wolfram, vanadium, sulphur, and artificial silk or rayon.

Now, a simple, agrarian, underdeveloped country might never need to complicate its economy with many of the articles on this less essential list. But, a highly industrialized modern nation, such as any of the world's great powers, would consider all the materials in both lists as "must-haves." If the economy of one such nation is to compete with that of others, the items not already possessed must be attained—by purchase, or exchange, or perhaps even by annexation or outright conquest.

Here is a short analysis of the uses of the less well known materials:

Manganese — When combined with steel as an alloy, manganese makes it extra tough and hard. Also makes steel free from air holes. An excellent alloy for burglar-proof safes.

Nickel—A white, hard metal, not tarnished even in moist air. nickel lends itself readily to the process of electroplating. Chief source: Province of Ontario, Canada.

Mercury—This is the only metal that is a liquid at ordinary temperatures. Familiar in thermometers and barometers. Spain, Italy, and the United States produce 95 per cent of the world's supply.

Zinc—Forms brass when combined with copper. Used to galvanize steel or iron to prevent rust.

Chromium—As a coating for other metals, chromium adheres better than nickel. It does not tarnish. As an alloy with nickel, it resists electricity and is widely used for electrical heating and cooking.

Cadmium—With bismuth, lead, and tin, cadmium forms Wood's metal which melts at moderately low temperatures. Thus, it is used as plugs in fire-prevention sprinkler systems.

Cobalt—Until recently, cobalt was noted for its uselessness. Now as an alloy it is useful in high-speed tools.

Iridium—One of the ingredients of electric light bulb filaments.

Molybdenum—Works wonders with steel. Used by Germans for lining their larger guns. Also good for rifle-barrels, propeller-shafts, or wherever great strength is needed.

Palladium—Protects the surface of floodlight lenses against tarnishing.

Strontium—Comes from a village in Scotland called Strontian. Makes a bright red fire for signal rockets and fireworks.

Thorium—Also used for electric light bulb filaments.

Titanium—Helps harden steel. Also is an ingredient of artificial fogs and smokescreens.

Tungsten—Similar to molybdenum. Also used as a filament metal. Compounds useful for fireproof fabrics.

Vanadium—Gives steel elasticity combined with great tensile strength. Good for precision machines and moving parts.

Sulphur — Forms thousands of compounds, most of which are foul-smelling. Most important as ingredient of sulphuric acid, one of the most-used commercial reagents.

Rayon—Valuable as a replacement or substitute for silk and silk products.

Antimony—Alloys used in newspaper and printing offices for type metal. Also used as a compound in the vulcanization of rubber.

Detroit Next Fenway Opponent of Red Sox—Leonards to Defend Title Tuesday

Del Baker's Tigers Here For Week End of Two Games

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the fact that the Red Sox dropped two out of three to those pesky St. Louis Browns, some sun managed to break through the clouds over Fenway.

For instance the series with the Mound City athletes saw the end of Bobby Doerr's batting slump, the continuation of the hitting streaks of Ted Williams and Lou Finney, and the return to the victory column of Tex Hughson.

There were, also, the temporary losses of Dom Di Maggio, Manager Joe Gronin and Jimmy Foxx. But there was every indication that this trio would be ready for the two-game, week-end series with the Detroit Tigers.

Hughson's triumph in the second half of yesterday's double-header was particularly encouraging, as the Red Sox need every ounce of mound strength they can muster to stay in the race for second place in the American League. Four and a half contests separated them from the Indians this morning. The tall Texan had dropped successive starts to the Browns, White Sox and Indians until he checked his slide with a six-hit, eight-inning win yesterday. He has not issued a base on balls in his last two games.

As the Red Sox remained idle today, Lou Finney boasted a batting streak of 14 games. He picked up a single in the third contest of the Chicago series in the West on the 18th and hasn't been stopped since. He did .357 against Brownie pitching and got up to .278 for the year. Lou, you probably remember, was off to a bad start in the spring and it has been a long road back up the hill.

Four-Run Homer

Williams added a point to his sensational average during the first part of the week and today was at .409. The Browns saw his 20th and 21st home runs, the latter coming in yesterday's opener with the bases loaded. For a while it looked as if Ted would be the hero of that contest, but what the visitors did to Red Sox pitching in the later innings was a sad, sad story. However, since returning to the outfield from his ankle injury, Williams has moved at a .516 pace.

The Browns stopped Dick Newsome, although he was not charged with the defeat. They pounded his knuckler and assortment of soft stuff for six hits in 2 2-3 innings. It was the first time this month he had failed to start and win for Cronin.

Athletics Close

The Red Sox must keep moving. Right behind them are the surprising Athletics, who are out to bring Connie Mack a slice of that first division money this season. Only three games were between the locals and A's this morning.

Cronin has played a see-saw series with Detroit this year. Del Baker had the advantage in April and May, but the Red Sox came back in early June. Later in the month the Bengals again rallied. In their last trip West, though, the Sox took two out of three. Baker plays singles here tomorrow and Sunday.

A few of the Braves did some fancy hitting out in Pittsburgh yesterday, but Casey Stengel's pitching was unable to hold the fast-moving Buccaneers. Max West contributed two doubles and as many singles. Young Al Roberge played part of the game at second base and drove in four runs. Al Demaree, walking up to the plate as a pinch hitter and with the bases full, cleared them with a triple. He has done very well since joining Stengel.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Braves were scheduled to open a series at Cincinnati this afternoon and will close it with a double-header on Sunday. . . They have dropped nine out of 13 to Bill McKechnie . . . Give a hand to Connie Mack and Frankie Frisch for arousing new interest in the first divisions . . . Frankie Pytlak has hit .429 since the Red Sox returned home . . . Next week the Sox play the Athletics at Fenway on Monday and Tuesday, the Yankees Wednesday and Thursday, and the Senators Friday, Saturday and Sunday. . . The Wednesday date with the Yanks is a double-header and the park is almost sold out.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Chicago at Washington
St. Louis at New York.
(Only games scheduled.)

National League

Boston at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at St. Louis (night).

Tomorrow

American League

Detroit at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

National League

Boston at Cincinnati.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

50th Marblehead Race Week

Half a century of racing will be celebrated starting tomorrow when the Eastern Yacht Club pulls the curtain for the 50th annual Marblehead Race Week and some 350 yachts parade across the rolling stage of the North Shore port.

As usual, burgees from ports as far north as Bar Harbor and as far south as Long Island will fly from the masts of varied craft. For this is the classic of all yachting, and it's the peak of every summer's racing in New England.

Familiar Schedule

The schedule of the week is a familiar one. Eastern, after opening race week, pauses a day, while the oldest junior yachting organization in the world, Pleon Yacht Club, takes charge of a "junior" day on Sunday. This consists of races for all classes for yachtsmen under the age of 21. Then on Monday and Tuesday Eastern completes its series.

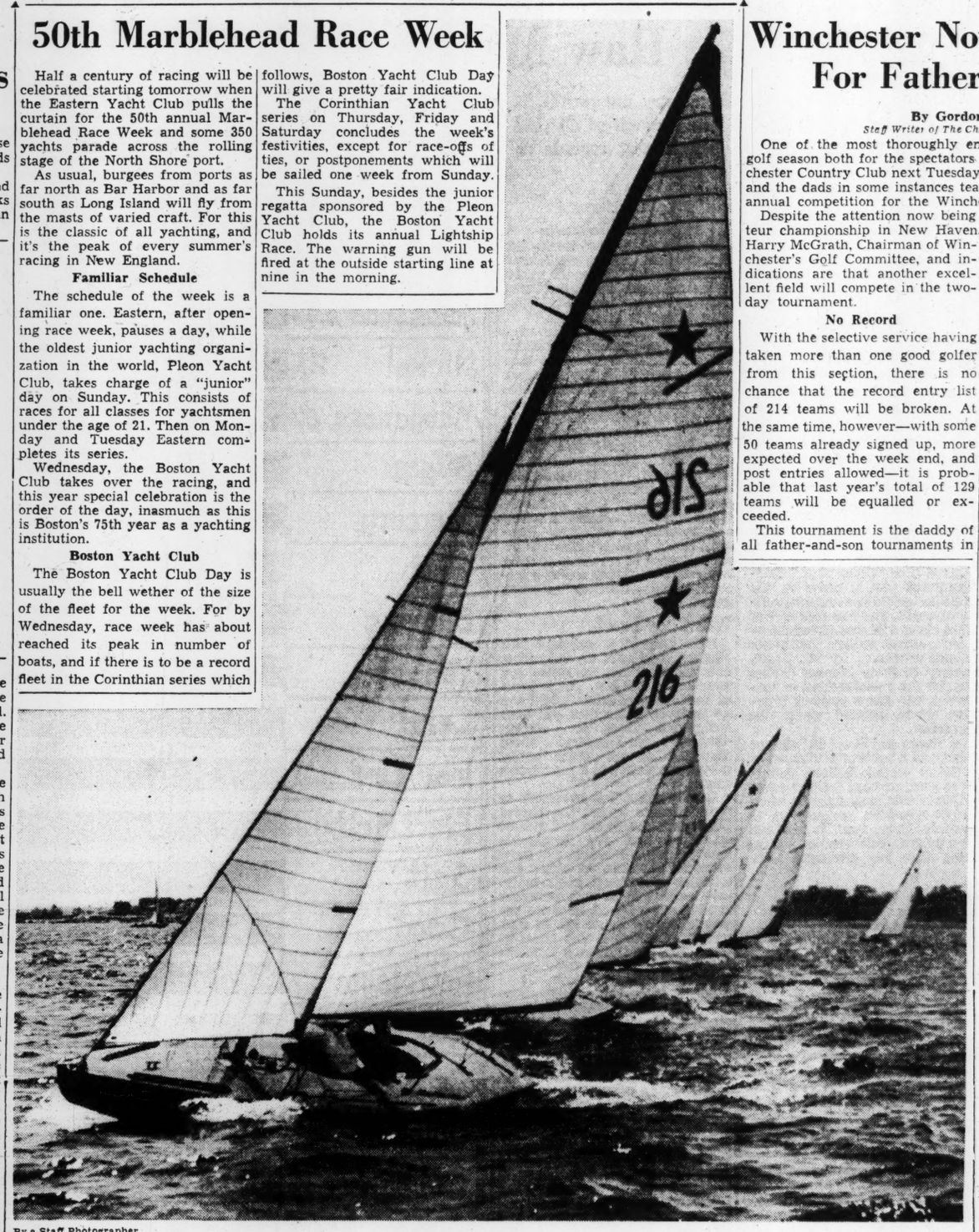
Wednesday, the Boston Yacht Club takes over the racing, and this year special celebration is the order of the day, inasmuch as this is Boston's 75th year as a yachting institution.

Boston Yacht Club

The Boston Yacht Club Day is usually the bell wether of the size of the fleet for the week. For by Wednesday, race week has about reached its peak in number of boats, and if there is to be a record fleet in the Corinthian series which follows, Boston Yacht Club Day will give a pretty fair indication.

The Corinthian Yacht Club series on Thursday, Friday and Saturday concludes the week's festivities, except for race-offs of ties, or postponements which will be sailed one week from Sunday.

This Sunday, besides the junior regatta sponsored by the Pleon Yacht Club, the Boston Yacht Club holds its annual Lightship Race. The warning gun will be fired at the outside starting line at nine in the morning.



By a Staff Photographer

Star Class Hits Line

These aren't the usual "shooting" Stars you see at night; but they're international in scope and they're "shooting" for the weather mark of Marblehead Race Week's outside line. At least that's the photographer's angle of what to expect when the 50th annual race week gets under way off the 'Head.

Winchester Now Preparing For Father-and-Son Event

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most thoroughly enjoyable tournaments of the entire golf season both for the spectators and the participants begins at Winchester Country Club next Tuesday when sons team up with their dads and the dads in some instances team up with their fathers in the 23rd annual competition for the Winchester Father-and-Son Bowl.

Despite the attention now being focused on the New England amateur championship in New Haven, entries are already pouring in to Harry McGrath, Chairman of Winchester's Golf Committee, and indications are that another excellent field will compete in the two-day tournament.

No Record

With the selective service having taken more than one good golfer from this section, there is no chance that the record entry list of 214 teams will be broken. At the same time, however—with some 50 teams already signed up, more expected over the week end, and post entries allowed—it is probable that last year's total of 129 teams will be equalled or exceeded.

This tournament is the daddy of all father-and-son tournaments in this region. It started back in 1919 when Bill Eaton of Winchester picked up the idea in Chicago and transplanted it to his home club. Many of the sons who played in that first tournament are now playing as fathers with sons of their own.

Defending Titlists

Defending the title they won last year will be the Leonards, Tom, Sr., and Tom, Jr., of Nashua, N. H., and judging from young Tom's performance in winning the qualifying medal at New Haven yesterday, this combination will be hard to beat. The Leonards also won the Marlboro and Springfield father-and-son tournament the year previous, and sort of feel they are in a winning groove. Besides playing with Tom, Jr., Tom, Sr., also plays with his son Dick, another member of New Hampshire's famous golfing family.

Besides the Leonards, there will be the Monahans, Joseph W. and Joseph W., Jr., both of whom failed to qualify in the New England yesterday, but who won the Winchester affair two years running in 1938 and 1939. Genial Harry McGrath will be there with his son, Harry, Jr. Fred Batchelder and his son, Joe, the latter now President of Salem Country Club, have played in every tournament, and will be back still seeking their first victory. Joe Galvin will be there with his two strapping sons, Joe, Jr., and Francis, and will be seeking another cup to go with the one Joe, Sr., and Frannie won at Oyster Harbors two years ago.

Family Pairs

This year's winner at Oyster Harbors, H. W. and Fuller Marshall, also will be on hand, and a second son, H. W., Jr., will make it a threesome. Joe Barton, who never misses this affair, will play with son Edward, while the multiple Reidy family will step up to the first tee as usual. Jim Reidy won in 1932 with his son John, in 1933 and 1935 with his son Francis, and in 1936 with his son Leo. He also plays with his other sons, Bill and Paul. Frank, who lives in Philadelphia, usually arranges his vacation so that he can be here for this event.

One of the family pairings usually found in the tournament, the Carrolls—Fred and Bob—will be missing. Son Bob went to Dartmouth and is now an Ensign in the Navy. Special prizes will be awarded for the best scores turned in by a father playing with a son 12 years of age or under, and for that scored by a dad playing with two sons. No team, however, is eligible for more than one prize. The presentation, with all the usual festivities, takes place in the Winchester clubhouse Wednesday evening.

A list of former winners of the Winchester Father-and-Son Bowl follows:

1919—Port B. and George W. Elkins.
1920—Richard H. and R. deZ. Pierce.
1921—Elmer H. and Henry E. Robinson.
1922—M. Lewis and A. Morris Crosby.
1923—Percy A. and Robert L. Goodale.
1924—C. Sidney, Jr., and J. Gould Cook.
1925—Alfred C. and Richard Rockwell.
1926—Joseph and Joseph Norton, Jr.
1927—Ralph E. and Richard E. Lincoln.
1928—Howard B. and Robert B. Lovell.
1929—C. Sidney, Jr., and J. Gould Cook.
1930—Harry and Wilfred Crossley.
1931—Joseph L. S. and Edward T. Barton.
1932—James J. and John Reidy.
1933—James J. and Francis J. Reidy.
1934—Rodney W. and Rodney W. Brown, Jr.
1935—James J. and Francis J. Reidy.
1936—James J. and Leo Reidy.
1937—David W. and Malcolm Whiteside.
1938—Joseph W. and Joseph W. Monahan, Jr.
1939—Joseph W. and Joseph W. Monahan, Jr.
1940—Thomas J. and Thomas J. Leonard, Jr.

Leo Martin Defeated In First Round

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 1 (AP)—Art Gedney, New Haven municipal star, paved the way for the crowning of a new champion by upsetting Leo Martin of Weston, Mass., 1 up as match play started today in the New England amateur golf tournament.

Gedney won in an impressive manner over the 1940 titleholder who had been a favorite to repeat.

The New Haven ace, a locomotive engineer on the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad's Bridgeport to Winsted run, was one up at the turn. Gedney added two more holes to his margin at the 12th only to lose the 15th and 16th. He clung tenaciously to his slim advantage, however, to win despite Martin's desperate battle.

Lost Play-Off

Gedney, who lost in a play-off for the New England public links title three weeks ago and has a son three years older than Martin, shot a par 71, one stroke less than his opponent.

In another opening round match, Art Williams of Bridgeport, Yale ace, triumphed over Joe Looney of Weston, Mass., 5 and 4, winning without too much difficulty.

The Massachusetts delegation, which was having tough going, lost another of its top-notchers when Joe Goldshinsky of New Haven, the New England public links champion, beat Wilfred Crossley of Dedham, Mass., 1 up.

Ted Bishop of Auburndale, Mass., former Bay State amateur champion, managed to survive, however, but only after being forced to the 19th by W. A. Hughes of Wethersfield.

Mandy in Form

Meanwhile, Holly Mandly, Jr., of Hartford, the Connecticut open champion and two-time winner of this tourney, showed he was in excellent form by trouncing Ernest Doherty of Woburn, Mass., 6 and 5.

Tommy Leonard, Jr., of Nashua, N. H., the 23-year-old medalist and the last to leave the tee this morning, was on his game in his match with Andy Pierson, husky Cromwell horticulturist, whom he conquered 3 and 2.

First round results this morning:

Art Gedney, New Haven, defeated Leo Martin, Weston, Mass., 1 up.
Art Williams, Bridgeport, defeated Joe Looney, Weston, Mass., 5 and 4.
Dom Soccoli, New Britain, defeated Frank T. Piaszler, Jr., Brookline, Mass., 2 and 1.
Holly Mandly, Jr., Hartford, defeated Ernest Doherty, Woburn, Mass., 6 and 5.
Dave Sullivan, Canton, Mass., defeated Willie Galia, Bridgeport, 3 and 2.
Joe Goldshinsky, New Haven, defeated Wilfred Crossley, Dedham, Mass., 1 up.
Paul Sabo, Bridgeport, defeated Leo Brown, Needham, Mass., 1 up.
Corporal R. W. Knowles, Camp Edwards, Mass., defeated L. K. Ives, Hartford, 3 and 2.
Walter Senna, New Bedford, Mass., defeated Veggo Larsen, New Haven, 4 and 2.
Ted Bishop, Auburndale, Mass., defeated W. A. Hughes, Wethersfield, 19 holes.
Art Peterson, Fitchburg, Mass., defeated Ed Abbott, Beverly, Mass., 2 and 1.
Charles Clare, New Haven, defeated Joe Hoffman, Quincy, Mass., 3 and 2.
Sid Noyes, New Haven, defeated Frank Staszowski, Torrington, 2 and 1.
Ed Martin, Weston, Mass., defeated Leo Pardee, New Haven, 2 and 1.
Mel Demarais, Haverford, Mass., defeated Tom Martin, Taunton, Mass., 4 and
Tom Leonard, Jr., Nashua, N. H., defeated Andrew Pierson, Cromwell, 3 and 2.

Red Sox
First Game

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Heffner, 2b	5	1	0	0	4	2	0
Clift, 3b	4	4	2	4	1	2	0
McQuinn, 1b	4	1	0	0	10	0	0
Judnich, cf	4	3	2	3	2	0	0
Cullenbine, lf	2	5	1	4	2	0	0
Grace, rf	5	0	3	4	1	0	0
Berardino, ss	6	0	3	4	2	2	0
Swift, c	2	0	1	1	4	0	0
*Lucadello	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ferrell, c	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
R Harris, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caster, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Trotter, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Laabs	2	1	1	2	1	0	0
Newlin, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	16	14	22	27	8	0

*Batted for Swift in ninth. †Batted for Trotter in ninth.

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
L Newsome ss	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
§Peacock	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Carey ss	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Finney lb	6	2	2	2	8	2	0
Spence cf-rf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Williams lf	3	2	2	3	3	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	1	1	1	1	3	0
Doerr 2b	3	1	1	1	2	3	0
Fox rf	3	0	1	3	3	0	0
DiMaggio cf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pytlak c	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
H Newsome p	1	0	1	1	0	2	0
Ryba p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Cronin	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Potter p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M Harris p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	11	14	20	27	9	0

‡Batted for Ryba in seventh. §Batted for L. Newsome in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St Louis	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	6	—16
Boston	1	2	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	11

Runs batted in, Cullenbine 5, Berardino 5, Grace 3, Clift 2, Judnich, Williams 4, Finney 2, Pytlak 2, Peacock, Spence, Tabor. Two-base hits, Clift 2, Judnich, Grace, Berardino, Doerr. Three-base hit, Fox. Home runs, Cullenbine, Williams. Stolen base, Pytlak. Sacrifices, Heffner, McQuinn, R. Harris, Doerr. Double play, Tabor, Doerr and Finney. Left on base, St. Louis 11, Boston 11. Base on balls, by R. Harris 4, by Caster 2, by Trotter, by H. Newsome 3, by Ryba 4, by Potter 2, by Wilson 3. Struck out, by Caster 3, by H. Newsome, by Ryba 2. Hits, off R. Harris, 4 in 12/3 ninings; off Caster, 8 in 5 innings; off Trotter, 2 in 1 1/3 innings; off Newlin, 0 in 1 inning; off H. Newsome, 6 in 2 2/3 innings; off Ryba, 2 in 4 1/3 innings; off Potter, 2 in 2/3 inning (faced 6 men); off M. Harris, 3 in 1/3 inning (faced 5 men); off Wilson, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by H. Newsome (Cullenbine); by Trotter (Spence). Wild pitch, H. Newsome. Winning pitcher, Trotter. Losing pitcher, M. Harris. Umpires, Pipgras, Rommel, Geisel. Time, 3h. 11m. Attendance (estimated), 2,500.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
L Newsome ss	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Finney lb	4	1	2	2	11	0	0
Spence cf	4	1	2	3	3	0	0
Williams lf	3	0	1	2	2	0	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Doerr 2b	3	2	2	4	2	5	0
Fox rf	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Peacock c	3	0	1	2	3	0	0
Hughson p	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	30	4	9	16	24	12	0

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Heffner 2b	4	0	1	1	1	2	1
Clift 3b	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
McQuinn 1b	3	0	0	0	10	0	0
Judnich cf	3	0	0	0	4	0	0
Cullenbine lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Grace rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Berardino ss	3	0	0	0	2	5	0
Ferrell c	3	1	3	3	2	0	0
Muncrief p	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	28	1	6	6	21	10	1

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Boston	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Runs batted in, Heffner, Doerr 2, Tabor, Peacock. Two-base hits, Spence, Williams, Doerr, Peacock. Home run, Doerr. Stolen base, Fox. Sacrifices, Muncrief, Fox. Double play, Tabor, Doerr and Finney. Left on base St. Louis 4, Boston 7. Base on balls, by Muncrief, Struck out, by Muncrief, 2, by Hughson. Umpires, Rommel, Geisel and Pipgras. Time 1h. 35m. Attendance (estimated) 2,500.

Billy Evans Heads Cleveland Ram Pro Football Activities

CLEVELAND (AP) — Dynamic Billy Evans, for 35 years one of the country's best-known baseball figures, has turned to football at an age when most men are ready to retire.

His money well-invested in annuities, Billy could sit back and watch the sports parade go by. Instead he has rolled up his sleeves for the tough task of "selling" a losing professional team.

The four-year-old Cleveland Rams, after dropping $125,000 in the generally-prosperous National (professional) Football League, were purchased this summer by a syndicate headed by Fred Levy, Jr., of Louisville, Ky., and Dan Reeves of New York. The new owners immediately sought a high-powered General Manager. Evans was their man.

Returns to Cleveland

Thus the amiable executive returns to a city where he served seven years as General Manager of the Cleveland Indians at a top salary of $30,000. He quit in 1935 when the club cut his pay to $7,500.

Also behind Billy are 20 years as an American League umpire and five more as head of the Boston Red Sox farm system.

No sooner was Evans entrenched in his new job than the Rams began circulating by personal letters their new slogan:

"The public be pleased."

Next Evans ordered that the gridiron at the 80,000-seat Municipal Stadium, home of the Rams, be shifted to give the customers a better view. During the process some 40,000 seats virtually were eliminated, but the other 40,000 now are practically on the sidelines.

"That slogan of ours tells the story," Billy says. "My job is to tell the people about the kind of football they can see, and make it convenient and agreeable for them to come to the games. This league has the greatest players in the world. I'm sure Coach Dutch Clark's boys have the stuff, too."

Last year the slow-developing Rams were fourth in the western division, three and a half games behind the winning Chicago Bears.

Osmanski Signs With All-Stars

NEW YORK (AP)—Joe Osmanski of Holy Cross has accepted an invitation to play with the Eastern College All-Stars against the New York Giants in the New York Herald Tribune's fresh air fund football game at the Polo Grounds Sept. 3. Osmanski, 25th player to be named to the squad, is the first right halfback.

His brother, fullback Bill Osmanski, played on the All-Star team before turning pro with the Chicago Bears.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Williams	276	75	113	21	74	.409
Cronin	330	64	108	6	55	.327
Foxx	310	66	92	15	68	.297
Tabor	317	40	92	13	70	.290
Peacock	160	13	46	0	21	.288
Finney	367	62	102	3	35	.278
Di Maggio	383	80	103	5	29	.269
Doerr	286	37	76	10	57	.266
Pytlak	217	21	57	1	27	.263
Fox	86	8	21	0	8	.244
Newsome	143	15	33	1	11	.231
Spence	161	18	36	2	22	.224
Carey	12	4	1	0	2	.083

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Roberge	12	2	4	0	5	.333
Cooney	287	32	95	0	15	.331
Moore	272	31	76	4	30	.279
Sisti	311	43	84	2	22	.270
Rowell	343	38	92	4	36	.268
West	307	40	80	8	44	.261
Hassett	214	30	54	0	10	.252
Waner	152	18	38	1	18	.250
Demaree	48	6	12	1	3	.250
Masi	118	11	28	2	13	.237
Miller	354	33	81	5	42	.229
Montgomery	20	0	4	0	0	.200
Berres	162	11	29	0	12	.179
Gremp	31	1	2	0	2	.065

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 2 P. M.
RED SOX vs. DETROIT
Seats at Fenway Park

Braves

PITTSBURGH	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Anderson ss	5	1	1	1	1	2	0
Martin 2b	4	0	3	3	3	6	0
Elliott, rf	5	0	2	2	1	0	0
Garms 3b	3	1	0	0	0	2	0
Handley 3b	1	0	1	1	1	2	0
Fletcher 1b	3	3	3	7	14	0	0
Van Robays lf	5	0	3	5	1	0	0
Di Maggio cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Davis c	3	2	2	2	3	0	0
Lanning p	3	2	0	0	2	3	0
Dietz p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	9	16	22	27	15	1

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Hassett 1b	3	0	0	0	4	2	0
Gremp 1b	2	1	1	1	2	0	0
Wantz cf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
Sisti 3b	5	2	0	0	2	2	0
West lf	5	2	4	6	3	1	0
Rowell 2b	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Roberge 2b	2	1	2	2	2	1	0
Miller ss	5	1	2	3	4	1	0
Moore rf	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
Masi c	3	0	1	1	5	0	1
Errickson p	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Johnson p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earley p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Demaree	1	0	1	3	0	0	0
Lamanna p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery c	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
Totals	38	8	12	17	24	15	4

*Batted for Earley in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburgh	0	3	1	0	4	1	0	0	—	9
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	—8

Runs batted in, West, Di Maggio, Martin 5, Fletcher, Van Robays, Davis, Roberge 4, Demaree 3. Two-base hits, Fletcher, Miller, West 2. Three-base hits, Fletcher, Van Robays, Demaree. Double plays, Lanning and Fletcher; West and Masi; Anderson, Martin and Fletcher; Earley, Miller and Gremp; Miller, Roberge and Gremp. Left on bases, Boston 7, Pittsburgh 9. Base on balls, by Errickson 1, by Lanning 3, by Johnson 2, by Lamanna, by Dietz. Struck out, by Lanning, by Johnson. Hits, off Errickson, 7 in 2 innings; off Johnson, 7 in 4 innings; off Earley, 1 in 1 inning; off Lanning, 10 in 7 2/3 innings; off Dietz, 2 in 1 1/3 innings; off Lamanna, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Johnson (Martin). Winning pitcher, Lanning. Losing pitcher, Errickson. Umpires, Dunn, Stewart, and Magerkurth. Time of game, 2h. 17m. Attendance, 1,870 paid, 2,780 ladies.

Bretton Woods Net Tournament Starts on Aug. 8

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H.—The high light of the sports calendar at Bretton Woods, N. H., gets under way Aug. 8, when the three-day annual invitation tennis tournament takes place on the courts at The Mount Washington Hotel. Under the direction of Wayland Avery, Jr., former Dartmouth tennis ace and sports director here, the event is already attracting ranking New England amateurs.

John Curtiss of Cornell, last year's singles runner-up, will arrive a few days in advance of the tournament. Don Hawley of Orange, N. J., who already has two legs on the trophy, is expected to participate again this year. Charlie Swanson of Pawtucket, R. I., second ranking New England player, has signified his acceptance as have Bill Walker of Fitchburg, Mass., and Nelson Spottswood of Washington, D. C.

Fayette White of Presbyterian College, who last year was doubles finalist with Avery, will be on hand as well as the outstanding doubles team of Harrison Rowbotham and Sumner Rodman, both of Boston, who claimed the trophy at Bretton Woods last year.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Charley Keller and Joe Di Maggio, Yankees—Keller hit three-run homer in 13th inning to beat Tigers in first game; Di Maggio duplicated feat to contribute to second game triumph.

Chuck Aleno, Reds—His pinch-single with bases loaded in ninth defeated Giants.

Benny McCoy, Athletics—Hit home run with bases filled to help whip White Sox.

Stu Martin, Pirates—Drove in five runs with three hits in victory over Braves.

Roy Cullenbine, Browns, and Tex Hughson, Red Sox—Cullenbine hit grand-slam homer to spark team to triumph in first opener; Hughson won nightcap with six-hit pitching.

Jim Wasdell, Dodgers—Collected three-run homer in fourth to lift Brooklyn out of reach of Cardinals.

John Podgajny, Phillies—Downed Cubs with six-hit hurling.

The New York Giants have the best night record in the National League this year.

Al Babartsky, who quit pro football last fall to coach, is back again with the Chicago Cardinals. He's a tackle.

Flotilla Moves Northward Seeking Improved Weather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Aug. 1—The usually long haul from Boston Bay ports to Marblehead for the annual 'Head classic which starts tomorrow will not seem as long today after the overtime racing schedule in Quincy Bay's Race Week this past week.

What was definitely the worst racing conditions in the four years' history of Quincy's race week ended yesterday with pea-soup fog and a clam chowder chill. Again a relatively small fleet of 113 craft, after Sunday's opener of 236, hit the starting lines of the Wollaston Yacht Club yesterday.

However, despite the conditions, sterling performances were amassed this week, and yesterday's final racing topped them off. Russell Mattern proved once again that the Indian Class develops new leaders in such race weeks as Quincy and Marblehead—and sensational leaders at that. Mattern chalked up his second victory of the week, besides three seconds.

Mattern Tops

This is Mattern's first real racing year in the Indian Class, after stepping up from the Winabouts. The fluky conditions made Mattern's record of not finishing lower than second in this highly competitive class all the more remarkable.

Jimmy Bonney and his Wiwona was close to Mattern's stern throughout the racing, but Mattern was just too consistent for even Bonney's clever racing. Bonney finished second yesterday and was second for the week.

Carleton One Better

The Winabout Class proved quite similar to that of the Indians, except that Russell Mattern, Jr., was second whereas his father was first in the Indians. But Harry Carleton's performance at the tiller of Riplet could not be denied. Carleton went Mattern, Sr., one better with four firsts and one second—and that in the most numerous class of the week. Young Mattern and George Curry with Omaha and the Kent Brothers with Why Not all were among the first five throughout the series.

Bob Perry's Bob Pat finished fifth yesterday in the Hustlers, but took top honors for the week, as Grant Bowman received the final gun.

Wills Wins

A familiar Snape name, Jimmy Wills with Whiz, caught the cannon vapor, and with Roger McAleer not racing, took the honors for the week in that class.

Other winners yesterday were Jimmy Schmidt with WEAN in the Radio Class on a rousing finish which caught Billy Cocoris with COCO at the line; C. Willis Garey's Claire II in the Adams Class; Morris and Kerrigan's Sally in the Quincy Pirates; and Richard Packert's King Bird for the third straight in the Snow Birds.

* * *

The next regular meeting of the Pleasant Park Yacht Club will be held next Tuesday night at 8:30. Anthony Metz will show movies of the United States as part of the entertainment.

Three Classes

Three classes will participate in the Boston Yacht Club ocean race. Class A includes yachts of cruising type in two divisions, under 40 feet overall, and over 40 feet overall; Class B yachts designed to rule, one design boats, and yachts designed primarily for racing; and Class C for Eight Meters and "Q" yachts.

* * *

As usual, Marblehead Race Week trophies are numerous, and besides the regular prizes, special series trophies have been donated. The Charles Francis Adams Trophy will be awarded to the top Star Class skipper of the week; the William L. Carleton Trophy for the M-B Class; the New England Championship Trophy for the National 110 Class; the Leonard M. Fowle Memorial Trophy for the Week's Outstanding Performance; the Mrs. Harold S. Wheelock Trophy for Class Q and Eight Meters racing on corrected time; and the International Snipe Class New England Championship Trophy.

W. A. D.

Great Finish

DETROIT (AP)—A great finish won the 1925 American League batting championship for Harry Heilmann. On the last day of the season Al Simmons of Philadelphia was leading the Detrout outfielder and seemed to have the crown won. But Detroit played a double-header with St. Louis that day and Heilmann made six hits in nine times at bat to pass Simmons and win.

New York Boy Will Feature Table Tennis

Pete Epstein, of New York and formerly of Vienna, Austria, summering at the Wellsmere at Falmouth Heights, heads the list of entries so far received for the Coonamessett Club's first table tennis tournament, to be staged in the big game room of the Hatchville Recreation Center, on Aug. 3.

Epstein, the country's 18th ranking junior player for the past season, has participated in championship events not only in Europe but also in this country from New York to California. His greatest triumph was achieved in defeating Ed Pinner, one of the top-seeded United States players, who was runner-up for national championship honors this year to Lou Pagliaro.

Table tennis players from all over the Cape, as well as from other sections, are cordially invited by the Coonamessett Club to compete, with the warming up starting at 2 o'clock. It is planned to hold the final match in the ballroom as a special attraction during the dinner period.

A special exhibition match with Epstein playing a leading player from Camp Edwards is planned for Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 6, when a series of Camp Edwards Sports Days will be inaugurated at the Coonamessett Club.

Dodgers Add Two More Players In Battle for Flag

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announce they have acquired pitcher Tom Drake and outfielder Tom Tatum from Nashville of the Southern Association.

The pair will report at Chicago, but there is some question whether they will be eligible immediately because the Dodgers must make room for them.

Vito Tamulis, veteran left-handed pitcher, was released to Nashville, but another player also must be removed from the roster.

It was understood that this player would be sent to Montreal, the Dodgers' International League farm, with that club in turn providing a player for Nashville. Montreal, however, has balked at giving up a player desired by Nashville.

Al Smith, Cleveland pitcher, can win in the big Municipal Stadium but has a losing record in the Indians' own park.

N. E. Franchise Is Shifted To Cranston, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—The New Bedford franchise in the New England Baseball League has been shifted to Cranston, R. I., Claude B. Davidson, President of the loop, has announced.

The shift, in the making for several weeks because of reported poor support of the club on the part of New Bedford fans, was consummated when Ernie Landgraf, old-time baseball man and owner of the New Bedford franchise, completed negotiations with Cranston civil authorities for the use of Cranston Stadium for home games.

The Cranston team will play 10 games at home and all will be night or Sunday games. The opening tilt at the new home site will be played Tuesday night, Aug. 5, with Worcester furnishing the opposition.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago—Detroit Tigers beat Yanks, 11-2, and regain possession of American League lead as Cleveland bows to Boston Red Sox, 5-2.

Three Years Ago—Byron (

Confused National League Pennant Race Back Where It Was Earlier This Week

Brooklyn Cuts St. Louis Lead to Mere Two Games

By the Associated Press

The Brooklyn Dodgers may have their shortcomings, but they aren't lacking in determination. They were backed up against the wall yesterday, but they bounced back with a 15-hit assault, including three home runs, to trunce the Cardinals, 9-5. This left the National League race in the same chaotic state as when the two rivals first came together Tuesday. The Red Birds still have a two-game lead.

The series was as explosive and dramatic as any the season has spawned, and the finale matched the two previous tussles. Dolph Camilli hit his 19th home run and Lew Riggs smacked his third to pelt Harry Gumbert from the mound in the second inning. The Cards came back to drive out Whitlow Wyatt in the third and tie the score.

Wasdell Homer

Then the Dodgers put victory out of reach of St. Louis with a four-run fourth inning centering around Jim Wasdell's home run with two on.

In spite of all the robust hitting by the Dodgers, their hero was ponderous Fred Fitzsimmons, who pitched six innings in relief and held the Cards to three hits. These included a homer by Terry Moore and a triple and a double by Jimmy Brown, but they were well insulated and ignited nothing.

The New York Yankees took a tighter grip on the American League lead, meanwhile, by sweeping a double-header from the Detroit Tigers, 6-3 and 5-0. Charley Keller hit his 26th home run with two on in the 13th inning to win the first game.

Darkness curtailed the second session to eight innings. Joe Di Maggio connected for a single in the opener and a single and his 25th homer with two on in the nightcap to extend his new hitting streak to 14 contests. This made 70 out of 71 for him.

Marius Russo did not let a man reach first for six innings of the first tilt and Spud Chandler pitched hitless ball for 4⅔ frames of the second encounter.

The speeding Philadelphia Athletics crushed the Chicago White Sox, 9-2, to take over fourth place, with Benny McCoy's grand-slam homer in the fourth providing the impetus. It was the first time in years the A's had been in the first division at this late date.

Red Sox Split

The Boston Red Sox divided a double-header with the St. Louis Browns. The first affair was a wild hitting demonstration with each team getting 14 safeties and St. Louis winning, 16-11. Tex Hughson pitched six-hit ball to give Boston the nightcap, 4-1.

Cleveland and Washington were rained out.

In the National League, the Cincinnati Reds nipped the New York Giants, 6-5, on Chuck Aleno's pinch-single with the bases loaded in the ninth inning, scoring two runs. It was the Giants' fifth straight setback and their eighth loss in nine games of their western swing.

Pittsburgh managed to keep right behind by nosing out the Boston Braves, 9-8, in a free-hitting spectacle. The Pirates made 16 hits and scored all their runs in the first six stanzas. Then the Braves went to work and tallied seven runs in the last two innings, falling one marker short.

The Phillies crushed the Chicago Cubs again, 7-2, backing up John Podgajny's six-hit hurling with a 13-hit offensive of their own.

Thumping Tiger —By Pap'

I HOPE THE PITCHERS OVERLOOK ME
HIS FINE ALL-AROUND PLAY HAS BEEN OVERLOOKED IN THE EXCITEMENT OVER HANK GREENBERG'S CALL TO THE ARMY
Barney McCOSKY OF DETROIT !!
CAN'T LET THE HOME FOLKS DOWN !
BARNEY IS ONE OF THE FEW DETROIT SAND-LOTTERS TO MAKE THE GRADE WITH THE TIGERS
BARNEY COPIED HIS BATTING STYLE FROM HIS IDOL, CHARLIE GEHRINGER
PAP

AP Features

In the fuss and fanfare accompanying the induction of Hank Greenberg into the Army, Barney McCosky's fine work for the Detroit Tigers in the outfield and at the plate has been almost completely overlooked. It has been that way ever since the former Detroit sand-lotter came to the Tigers in 1939. McCosky was something of a freshman sensation for a brief period early in the 1939 season, but for the most part the fans thought of Greenberg and York when the Tigers' offensive power was discussed.

McCosky is one of the few Detroit youngsters to make the grade with the local American League entry, and this fact has served to make him all the more popular with the home folks. Many of the fans recall him as a star high school player before "Wish" Engel signed him for Detroit and he was sent to Beaumont in the Texas league for seasoning.

From his earliest baseball days, McCosky was inspired by Charlie Gehringer to make a career of baseball. Barney imitated Gehringer's every move on the field and at the plate. His batting stance and swing at the plate is a duplicate of Gehringer's—right foot extended toward the plate and bat held steadily on the left shoulder.

So intent was Barney on patterning his career after Gehringer that he insisted on playing second base in high school. Only when he suffered a mishap to his wrist did he move to the outfield where he found his real stride.

When Barney first reported to the team in 1939, he was awed by the presence of Greenberg, Gehringer, Bridges and other Tiger greats. It caused him to tighten up and he did not show to advantage in camp. In fact, his work was so disappointing that Manager Del Baker had made up his mind to ship him off to Toledo when he suddenly began to play the brand of ball he was capable of playing. He batted .340 in 143 games last season and showed a great eye for pitches, seldom going after bad balls.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Mr. Berg on Hitting

In a recent Red Sox-Cleveland series, when the Indians moved their entire defense around toward right field in an attempt to stop slugging Ted Williams, we wondered why it wouldn't be a good idea for the string-bean batting pace setter to abandon his "pull" hitting occasionally and push balls into left field. To get the opinion of an authority, we approached Moe Berg, the learned Boston coach.

"Williams does hit to left field once in a while, if they pitch outside to him," said Berg. "You've seen him do it often in batting practice. But doing it every day in ball games isn't as simple as it sounds."

Sacrifices Power

Mr. Berg was urged to explain himself further.

"Well, Ted is a strong 'pull' hitter, as Babe Ruth and Cy Williams were," Moe continued. "His best power is to right field. Therefore, if he tries to push the ball into the hole in left field, he will be sacrificing some of that power. There are times when it is good baseball to make this sacrifice, of course, but a good hitter should exercise his power whenever possible."

The coach was invited to cite an instance where it would be considered sound baseball to abandon one's power and aim for open spaces.

"Ruth would do it," Berg pointed out. "With the winning run on second base, Babe would lift a fly into left field, close to the foul line, and get two bases. The run would score easily.

Hits Long Ball

"Ty Cobb would shift his position in the batter's box and drive balls through holes in the other team's defense," said Moe. "But that was his particular style. That was the way he always hit. The style of Ted Williams is in direct contrast. He hits a long ball. Cobb didn't. In fact, few did in Ty's day.

"It's almost impossible for a batter to change his natural style. It isn't advisable for him to try it. He's liable to ruin his timing and whatever chance he may have of staying in the big leagues. Coaches have been known to try to change a batter or pitcher before they've seen what they actually can do up there. That, in my opinion, is poor strategy."

Mr. Berg was reminded that Johnny Cooney of the Braves, who is a threat to the National League batting crown, operates on the theory that the pitchers are fast enough and the ball lively enough to send the pellet into safe territory if he merely lays his bat against it.

Cooney Smart

"Cooney is a smart hitter," Moe continued. "He isn't big—doesn't have the power of a lot of men. If he tried to go for distance, he wouldn't hit .300. He's a choke hitter, and most pitchers will tell you that they have more trouble with that type than with any other."

It was suggested that most pitchers, who are weak hitters, would do better if they followed the Cooney system.

"That's right," nodded Berg. "But most of them go for distance because they are conscious of the fact that this is the lively-ball era."

Hadn't the lively ball discouraged a lot of batters from thinking?

"Yes," answered the coach. "I won't mention any names, but I can think of a few hitters who could improve themselves by faking a bunt. They wouldn't have to bunt—just make the other side think they are going to. But who am I to criticize?"

Who are you, Mr. Berg? Why, the man who got four hits in an exhibition game at Indianapolis a while back. Remember?

Sarah Cooke Defeated In Upset Match

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—As far as the customers were concerned, double-header day at the 51st annual Meadow Club invitation tournament yesterday was a real bargain-bill. In two rounds of play the fans saw everything from Bobby Riggs' drop-shots to Frank Kovacs' repertory of strokes and jokes.

Kovacs meant it the other day when he said his clowning days were behind him, but his designs for decorum went away late in his quarter-final 6—0, 9—7 victory over Robin Hippenstiel.

Crowd's Fancy

Pancho Segura, the Ecuadorian champ whom Kovacs defeated 6—8, 6—4, 7—5 during the morning, also caught the crowd's fancy. Pancho shakes his head unbelievingly whenever he pulls off a good shot, and in three sets against Kovacs he reeled off plenty of good ones.

There wasn't a laugh in a carload of Riggs' drop-shots, but there was plenty of trouble for Seymour Greenberg, 6—3, 6—1, and Bitsy Grant, 6—3, 6—4, Bobby's victims. If Riggs gets past Gardnar Mulloy, and Kovacs licks Ted Schroeder in todays semi-finals, Frankie and Bobby will meet in the finals, with Riggs trying to reverse the outcome of their semifinal engagement in the same tournament last year.

Two Upsets

Mulloy's victims yesterday were Sidney Wood, Jr., and Billy Talbert, 6—4, 6—0, while Schroeder defeated Ted Olewine, 6—1, 6—3, and Russell Bobbitt, 8—6, 6—2.

At neighboring East Hampton, scene of the women's invitation tournament, the wreckage included Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke's winning streak of six tournaments and Virginia Wolfenden's hopes of improving on a mediocre season. The respective wreckers were Louise Brough, 18, of Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—4, and Hope Knowles of Philadelphia, 3—6, 6—4, 6—1.

The Misses Brough and Knowles advanced to the semifinals with Dorothy May Bundy, the defending champion, and Pauline Betz, national indoor champ. They meet today in the order named.

Will Joe Repeat?

NEW YORK (AP)—Here's something to consider when weighing the American League batting championship question: Willie Keeler won the championship with an average of .432, hitting in 44 straight games in 1897. George Sisler set the modern record with .420, hitting in 41 straight games. Joe DiMaggio wasn't stopped until he had hit in 56 games in a row.

Amateur Looms as Battle For Dick Chapman's Title

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Entries close late today for the United States Golf Association's annual amateur championship, and, this far in advance, it already is shaping into a free-for-all struggle for the title won last year by Dick Chapman, now an athletic instructor at an Army Air Field in Alabama.

Little has been heard from Chapman for the past two months, but some of his more prominent rivals have been hitting the ball well enough to get it noised about generally. In addition, there are a few up-and-coming youngsters who may be in the thick of the battle Aug. 25-30 at the Omaha Field Club.

Chief Contenders

Chief among these are 18-year-old Frank Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio, and 19-year-old Mario Gonzales, the slender Brazilian. Stranahan this year has won the Ohio and Trans-Mississippi championships, and has the solid support of Byron Nelson, former open and P.G.A. title-holder who is pro at Toledo.

Gonzales played handsomely in the recent Chicago and St. Paul opens and might have done even better but for an injured left wrist. He's gone to California now to rest, and hopes to have everything in working order for the championship.

Breaking up the contenders' ranks by sections, it looks something like this:

Chapman in East

East—Chapman, a marvel on his home course in winning a year ago; Duff McCullough, the amiable Philadelphian who went to the finals with him; Ray Billows, the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., printing salesman who twice has been a finalist and recently won his fourth New York State title.

Mid-West — Johnny Goodman, former champion who'll be playing on his home grounds; Wilford Wehrle of Chicago; Willie Turnesa, another ex-titleholder who now is settled in Detroit, and Stranahan.

South—Charley Yates, now an Army private, who is being excused from sectional qualifying; Sam Perry, the perennial contender from Birmingham; Freddie Haas, Jr., the animated New Orleans stringbean.

Other Favorites

Southwest—Harry Todd of Dallas, who was low amateur in the open this year and went to the final of the western amateur where he was beaten by Marvin (Bud) Ward in a close match; Billy Bob Coffey of Fort Worth, and Reynolds Smith of Dallas, former Walker Cup ace who is going to quit writing golf for a while and go back to playing it.

Pacific Coast—Bud Ward, 1938 champ from Spokane, Wash., who it likely to be the favorite at Omaha; Pat Abbott, who will give the Hollywood movie colony representation, and Ellsworth Vines, the ex-tennis star.

At the U.S.G.A. offices Executive Secretary Joseph C. Dey, Jr., said the entry list probably would close with a field of 650. Sectional eliminations, involving all but the former title-holders and Yates, will be held at Denver, Aug. 11 and elsewhere Aug. 14.

Hockey Player May Quit Game For Other Job

EDMONTON, Alberta (CP)—Dave MacKay, topnotch rookie rearguard with Chicago Black Hawks last season, is not sure whether he will play in the National Hockey League next season, he told The Canadian Press.

The husky 22-year-old player who is a mining engineer said he is negotiating toward permanent employment in that line of work and is not certain whether he will be working or playing hockey next season. He added he is still subject to recall for military training.

MacKay was called up for four months training and possibly would have had to remain in the army for home defense, but after 23 days in training at Camrose, Alta., a knee injury automatically put him in a lower category and he was sent home.

Pirates Send Out Nick Strincevich

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Nick Strincevich, 25-year-old right-handed pitcher, has been optioned to Milwaukee in the American Association, William E. Benswanger, President of the Pittsburgh Pirates, announces.

Strincevich, acquired from the Boston Braves May 7 in exchange for Lloyd Waner, was sent to Milwaukee to reduce the Pirate roster to the 25-player limit. The agreement permits the Pirates to recall the Gary, Ind., hurler on 24 hours' notice.

Grenda Signed

NEW YORK (AP)—Stephen J. Grenda of Lawrence, Mass., captain of the 1932 Columbia football team and assistant line coach there for six years, has been signed as freshman football coach at Manhattan College. Grenda also served for two years as head football and basketball coach at the University of Delaware.

Record Entry List Expected

A record-breaking entry is expected in the Seventh Annual Skeet Championships at the Capitol City Gun Club, Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 6 to 10. The events will be shot over a new 12-field layout.

The Women's national championships will again be one of the main features of the big shoot when blonde Patricia Laursen from Akron, Ohio, defends her title for the third consecutive year. Miss Laursen faces top-notch competition from such shooters as Mrs. M. L. Smythe, Aurora, Ohio, and Diana Bolling, Greenwich, Conn.

And how some of the women can break those flying skeet targets! For example, Miss Laursen broke 246 x 250 last year to win the title; Mrs. Smythe turned in a 99 x 100 to take the 1941 Great Eastern Women's title, and Miss Bolling broke 99 x 100 to tie the men at this year's New York State Shoot.

Richard Shaughnessy, national All-Gauge champion from Dedham, Mass., will be challenged by a field of unrelenting clay target busters. Shaughnessy only missed one out of 250 last year, and he still is hard to beat.

Not to be outdone by youth and the fair sex will be Ed Dooley, Binghamton, N. Y., who defends his Veteran's title from shooters over 60. Mr. Dooley broke 239 x 250 last year.

From all appearances, it looks as though this year's national skeet shoot will see some national records topple and new champions crowned.

Wide World

Pat Laursen

Coaches at Iowa Have Average Of 15 Years Tenure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—From Senior Dave Armbruster down to Freshman Eddie Anderson, the University of Iowa's present head coaches have an average tenure of service of 15 1-3 years.

The total years served by the nine men adds up to 138 years, it was shown here in a survey of the records.

Armbruster, the only swimming coach ever employed at the university, began back in 1917 when he practically had to teach his varsity team candidates to swim.

Now he has completed 25 years on the job, with all-America individual selections, Big Ten champions, and a conference title team to his credit. In the past 11 years, his teams have won 35 of 50 Big Ten dual meets.

Second in seniority is George Bresnahan, the track coach who has finished his 21st year. He, too, has a fine background of Olympic team members, national and Big Ten individual champions, and several high-ranking teams.

In his 20 years at Iowa, Mike Howard has coached 19 Big Ten champions in wrestling and his teams have won 40 of 70 Big Ten dual meets.

Next in order of service are Charles Kennett, golf, and Albert Baumgartner, gymnastics, each 18. Otto Vogel in 17 years is credited with three title teams and 32 wins in 44 league games of the past four seasons.

Rollie Williams has coached Iowa bascketball teams for 12 years, while Arthur Wendler has been tennis coach for four years. Dr. Eddie Anderson, freshman in point of service with two years, won fame as football "coach of the year" in 1939 when his team had the best record of a mid-western outfit.

Detroit Reaches Final Round For Printers Trophy

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 1 (AP)—Unbeaten Detroit advanced today to the final round of the 31st annual Union Printers International Association baseball tournament with a 5-to-4 victory over Chicago yesterday.

The defeat eliminated Chicago and left it up to Detroit and New York to battle it out for the title, relinquished by Washington. If Detroit wins today, the Motor City outfit will take the championship, New York having already suffered one defeat. If New York wins, a second game will be necessary.

Norm Seddon, Detroit pitcher, held Chicago to seven hits.

The score by innings:

Chicago	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4	7	3
Detroit	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	x	—5	9	0

O'Malley and Pfender; Seddon and Eagon.

Rudy Hulswitt On A Scouting Trip

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (AP)—Rudy Hulswitt, veteran manager of the Bridgeport club in the Inter-State League, will leave on a scouting trip for the Boston Braves farm system, turning the management of the Bees over to Charlie Suche, veteran left-hander pitcher.

Hulswitt is making the move at his own request and will make his first stop at Erie, Pa., and move to other Pennsylvania cities.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	62	34	.646	
Brooklyn	60	36	.625	2
Cincinnati	52	42	.553	9
Pittsburgh	50	42	.543	10
New York	45	45	.500	14
Chicago	44	52	.458	18
Boston	38	56	.404	23
Philadelphia	25	69	.266	36

Results July 31

Cincinnati 6, New York 5.
Brooklyn 9, St. Louis 5.
Pittsburgh 9, Boston 8.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 2.

No Justice

DETROIT (AP)—Sam Thompson is one major league baseball player who twice had batting averages of more than .400 and still failed to win the league's hitting championship. Sam had a .406 average in 1887 but Cap Anson won with .421. In 1894 Sam hit .403, but Hugh Duffy won with .438 and G. A. Turner had .423. Duffy's average is the all-time high.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 31

International League

Buffalo 3, Syracuse 1.
Rochester 10, Baltimore 8.
Toronto 5, Newark 4.
Montreal 5, Jersey City 3.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 6, Williamsport 3.
Binghamton 7, Hartford 3.
Elmira 1, Scranton 0.
Albany 3, Springfield 2.

Southern Association

New Orleans 4, Little Rock 2.
Birmingham 10, Memphis 5.
Chattanooga 7-7, Knoxville 6-3.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Columbus 12, Indianapolis 2.
Louisville 3, Toledo 1.
St. Paul 2, Milwaukee 1.
Minneapolis 7, Kansas City 6.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 9, Los Angeles 3.
Hollywood 3, Portland 1.
Seattle 6-0, Oakland 3-3 (2nd, 7 innings).
San Diego 7-2, San Francisco 1-3 (2nd, 7 innings).

Texas League

Beaumont 7, Dallas 3.
Shreveport 5, Fort Worth 1.
Tulsa 6, Houston 5.
Oklahoma City 7, San Antonio 6 (10 innings).

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	67	30	.691	
Cleveland	55	42	.567	12
Boston	50	46	.521	16½
Philadelphia	47	49	.490	19½
Chicago	47	51	.480	20½
Detroit	45	55	.450	23½
St. Louis	38	57	.400	28
Washington	37	56	.398	28

Results July 31

St. Louis 16, Boston 11.
Boston 4, St. Louis 1. (8 inns.).
New York 6, Detroit 3.
New York 5, Detroit 0. (8 inns.).
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 2.
Cleveland at Washington, postponed.

Wood in Class 1B

PORT HURON, Mich. (AP)—Gar Wood, Jr., outboard motorboat racer, and son of Gar Wood, internationally known speedboat champion, has been placed in Class 1B by his local draft board, it was announced here.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 650,000
Previous day's sales 853,940
1941 volume to date 81,538,409
1940 volume to date 134,270,395

Stock Market Trend Uneven; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—Rails managed to maintain a firm front in today's stock market but leading industrials were shaky.

Hesitancy prevailed at the start and, near the final hour, losses of fractions were widespread. There was a handful of wider declines. Transfers for the full proceedings were at the rate of approximately 650,000 shares.

A flop of 2 points by Bethlehem Steel at the opening, blamed on a somewhat disappointing earnings report, tended to chill bullishness elsewhere. The stock never made much of a comeback.

Business developments were bolstering in many respects marketwise, although offsetting influences were discerned in fears of growing taxes and widening Federal industrial controls. The Far Eastern situation and conflicting German-Russian war claims caused little excitement.

Among backward stocks were Allied Chemical, Goodyear, Kennecott, Eastman Kodak, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Glenn Martin, Texas Corp., Sears Roebuck and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Northern Pacific, Warner Bros. and Montgomery Ward attracted support.

In a ragged curb better performers included Gulf Oil, Pennroad, Electric Bond & Share and Mesabi Iron. Cities Service lagged, along with Brewster Aero and Pantepec.

Bonds Irregular

Business picked up in the latter half of the bond market session today but prices generally ranged irregularly within about ½ a point of yesterday's close.

Confusion over the status of half a dozen foreign bonds, on which interest was due today, brought a temporary stock exchange ban on trade in them.

Those affected were Japan 6½s, Great Consolidated Electric power (of Japan) 7s, Denmark 5½s, Hungary 4½s assented, Norway 4s and Norway 6s. Brazil 6½s were a little higher and German 7s of '49 and Milan 6½s lost ground.

U. S. Governments moved in fair volume over-the-counter at prices about unchanged to 1-32 of a point higher.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago	1.06⅞	1.03⅝	1.06⅛	1.06
Minneapolis	1.01¼	1.00⅛	1.00⅜	1.00¾
Kansas City	99½	.98⅝	.98⅞	.98¾
Oct Wheat				
Winnipeg	.71¼	.73⅜	.73⅞	.74⅛
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.09⅛	1.08	1.08⅛	1.08⅛
Minneapolis	1.03⅞	1.03⅜	1.03⅜	1.03½
Kansas City	1.01⅜	1.00½	1.00⅝	1.00⅝
Winnipeg	.75⅞	.75⅝	.75½	.75¾
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.11¼	1.10⅛	1.10½	1.10⅜
Minneapolis	1.06½	1.05⅞	1.05⅞	1.06
Kansas City	....	....	1.02⅞	1.02⅜
Sept. Corn				
Chicago	.77	.75⅝	.75¾	.74⅞
Sept. Oats				
Chicago new	.38⅝	.38	.38⅛	.37⅞
Minneapolis	.34½	.33⅞	.33⅞	.33¾
Winnipeg (Oct.)	.38½	.37¾	.38¼	.37⅝
Rye, Chicago				
Sept. new	.66⅛	.64⅝	.64¾	.64⅝
December	.69½	.67⅞	.68	.67⅞
May	.73⅜	.71⅞	.72⅛	.71⅞

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. old	1.39½	1.40⅝	1.39¼	1.39⅞	1.39½
New	1.39¾	1.40½	1.39¼	1.39⅞	1.39½
Dec.	1.39⅝	1.40¾	1.39⅜	1.40	1.39⅞
May	1.41	1.42⅝	1.41	1.41⅝	1.41⅜

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	10.15	10.15	9.97	10.00	10.12
Oct.	10.22	10.25	10.10	10.10	10.22
Dec.	10.47	10.47	10.30	10.30	10.45

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.1
Dec.	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.2
March	....	....	....	92.5b	92.5
	Tops				
Oct.	123.5	124.0	123.5	124.0	123.5
Dec.	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	121.5
March	....	....	....	120.0b	120.2

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	16.23	16.35	16.10	16.25	16.12
Dec.	16.38	16.53	16.26	16.39	16.27
Jan.	16.39	16.53	16.26	16.40	16.27
Mar.	16.49	16.61	16.35	16.50	16.32
May	16.49	16.60	16.35	16.46	16.35
July	16.50	16.54	16.30	16.35b	16.29

b—Bid.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	14.50	14.59	14.50	14.59	14.45
December	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.40
March	14.40	14.56	14.40	14.56	14.40

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept	11.70	11.70	11.63	11.66b	11.65
Oct	11.47	11.53	11.47	11.49	11.50

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Sep No 3	2.67	2.69	2.67	2.68	2.67
Wld Sep No 4	1.49½	1.51	1.45	1.47	1.50

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	22.60	22.60	22.60	22.60	22.60
December	22.10	22.10	22.10	22.10	22.05

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	7.60	7.60	7.51	7.51	7.58
Dec.	7.70	7.71	7.63	7.73	7.70

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	6.17	6.17	6.17	6.17	6.17

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	35.20	35.40	35.20	35.35	35.15
*December	35.30	35.35	35.30	35.35	35.05
Eggs					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*October	28.70	28.95	28.60	28.60	28.80
†November	28.80	28.80	28.80	28.80	28.80

*S.s. †R.s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53⅜	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	53½	53½	53½	Jul 30
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	2	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	— ⅝
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	8	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jul 30
*15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13	13	13	— ½
45	36¾	Air Reduct (1a)	5	43⅞	43	43⅞	+ ⅞
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅜	½	½	
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½g)	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	½	½	½	
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	3	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	4	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ½
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	4	24½	24⅜	24½	
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	3	163	162	162	—2¾
11¾	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 24
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	5	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
8⅛	5¼	Allied Stores	13	8⅛	8	8	
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	83½	83½	83½	Jul 31
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	3	30	30	30	+ ¼
21	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
1¼	¼	Amal Leath	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	Jul 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	3	61½	61	61	— ½
18⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	3	42⅞	42½	42½	—1
9⅛	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	2	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	7	7	7	+ ¼
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
2⅝	1	Am Cable & R	187	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ¼
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	88½	88½	88½	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	Jul 16
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	3	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	— ½
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	77	77	77	+ ⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jul 30
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	Jul 30
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 29
7¾	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 31
18⅜	9⅛	Am Crys S (¾g)	20	19	18	19	+1⅛
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 30
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun27
1½	½	Am & For Pow	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
17¾	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	8	18½	17⅝	18½	+ ¾
21⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	25	22¾	21⅜	22⅝	+1⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	1	36½	36½	36½	— ½
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	4	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
32½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	3	32½	32¼	32½	Jul 31
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	9	51	50¾	51	+1
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	10	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Jul 31
24¼	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jul 29
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	9	4⅛	4	4	
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	5	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	5	47½	47½	47½	
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	8	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	5	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
13⅜	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	12	12½	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	4	5	5	5	— ⅛
20⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	9	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅝
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	7	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
46¾	30	APL $6 pf(4¼k)	8	33½	32⅞	33½	— ⅝
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	8	30¼	29⅞	30¼	
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	9	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	8	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ¼
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jul 31
45⅝	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	13	44⅛	43¾	44⅛	— ⅜
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	4	151½	151½	151½	
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	44½	44½	44½	Jul 30
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	4	25½	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	1	11	11	11	Jul 30
20½	13	Am Sug R (½g)	8	19⅝	19	19⅝	— ⅛
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	92⅝	92¼	92¼	— ¼
19½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Jul 31
168¾	149½	Am T & T (9)	18	154⅜	153⅞	154⅛	+ ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	70¾	66¾	70¾	Jul 31
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	71	71	71	— ¾
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	155	155	155	Jul 31
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	Jul 31
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
74¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ¾
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	5	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	Jul 31
20	22⅛	Anaconda (1⅓g)	37	29	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jul 30
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 23
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 30
30	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	30	30½	30	+ ½
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	111	111	111	
5½	4	Armour Ill	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
68	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	2	67	66½	66½	
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jul 11
34⅜	23	Armstrong(1¼g)	*3	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ¼
9	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	9	9	9	Jul 31
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jul 30
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	13	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	2	87½	87½	87½	Jul 22
100	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	Jul 31
35¼	26	Associates (2)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jul 30
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	28	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
70¼	60⅛	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	3	66¼	66	66⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	22	27½	26¾	27¼	+ ¼
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	3	29½	28¾	28¾	— ¾
41⅜	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	4	41⅛	40½	41⅛	Jul 31
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	17	22¾	22½	22¾	— ½
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	4	109½	109¼	109½	Jul 31
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (½g)	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
50⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	49⅜	49⅜	Jul 30
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	Jul 31
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	9	9	9	Jul 30
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	16	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	9	16	15⅞	16*	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	42	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	34	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+
8	5	Bangor & Ar	4	8	7½	7½	Jul 31
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	9	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	Jul 31
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	6	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	9	23	22¾	23	
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	28½	28	28	Jul 28
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	3	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅜
104½	103	Beat pf wW (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113½	113½	113½	Jul 31
8½	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 31
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	10	38⅞	38½	38½	— ½
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
57	54½	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	54½	54½	54½	Jul 25
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (4½g)	29	76½	75¾	76⅜	—1⅝
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122	121⅝	121⅝	— ⅝
30	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	29⅜	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
23	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox 30g	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (1½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jul 25
18¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	40	18½	17¾	18¼	+ ⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	2	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅜
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Jul 31
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.90g)	10	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	12	20	19⅝	19¾	— ½
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	10	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	3	37⅜	33½	33⅝	Jul 31
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jul 30
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	9	19⅞	19½	19½	
41	30	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	30	30	30	Jul 29
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	42	42	42	Jul 24
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 30
6⅜	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅜	10	Bkly Un Gas	4	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
33½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Jul 28
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	12	20¼	20	20	Jul 31
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	6	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel .45g	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	2	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	3	19½	19½	19½	
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	6	56⅜	56	56⅜	Jul 31
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	18	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3	2⅞	3	
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
22½	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jul 30
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	4	11	11	11	Jul 30

C

22¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	22½	22½	22½	
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+1⅛
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	10	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	1	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	14	14½	14⅜	14½	
4⅞	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	175	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅜
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	2	36⅛	36¾	36⅞	
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 31
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
81¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	10	80½	79⅛	80½	+ ½
50⅜	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	5	48¾	48	48	— ⅜
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	6	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ¼
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	17½	17	17	— ½
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
4¼	1¾	Cent RR NJ	7	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ¼
12¼	4¼	Cent Violetta S	4	11	10½	11	+ ¼
4	2½	Century Rib M	6	4	3¼	4	Jul 28
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	4	32	31¾	32	
53⅜	27⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	2	19	19	19	Jul 29
21¾	17½	Cham P&F(⅜g)	2	21	21	21	
18	12½	Checker Cab	3	13½	13⅜	13½	Jul 29
44½	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	10	38	37⅝	38	— ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100	100	100	Jul 31
31⅜	21¼	Ches Corp	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	
13¾	8⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
5¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	12	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
3	⅛	Chi Great West	7	3	2⅞	3	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	9	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ¼
3¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool ig	9	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	41½	40½	40½	Jul 31
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jul 24
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 31
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 31
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun25
14⅛	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jul 31
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
72⅛	55	Chrysler (3g)	3	57⅞	57	57⅜	— ⅛
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jul 31
3½	2¼	City Stores	2	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
40¼	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jul 31
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	1	29	29	29	Jul 30
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
37¾	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	3	37¾	37½	37¾	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	2	94½	94	94	Jul 29
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60½	60½	60½	Jul 17
14⅝	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	3	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 29
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	3	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅝
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	18	18	18	Jul 31
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	16	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
92½	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77½	77½	77½	Jul 30
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
26¾	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	— ⅛
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	2	81	81	81	Jul 30
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	6	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	Jul 28
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	31¾	31¼	31¼	— ¾
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	Jul 29
11⅞	8⅜	Com'th & South	18

Commerce and Finance

Reduction in Non-Defense Spending, Broader Tax Base Urged

Business and Industry

Cities Service Plans to Drop All Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cities Service Co. has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a plan to conform with the provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

The plan calls for a complete divestment of its extensive utility holdings and the preferred stock would be retired and the company would limit its future business activities to the petroleum field.

It is also proposed that the principal electric light and power properties of the company be grouped according to location of operations and transferred to three new regional corporations. The stocks of these three corporations will be offered to holders of Cities Service preferred issues in exchange for their present holdings.

Jones Announces

W. Alton Jones, president of the company, said in announcing the plan which is tantamount to a reorganization, "the plan has been filed in fulfilment of assurances by the Cities Service Company to the SEC, given at the time of the company's registration under the Holding Company Act early this year. The company at that time stated that it would promptly prepare to divest itself of its electric light and power interests for the purpose of permanently relieving its non-utility subsidiaries from regulations inapplicable to competitors of such subsidiaries. Cities Service long has conceded the propriety of the regulations applicable to public utilities, its principal power and light holding company subsidiaries having registered under the Act in February, 1938."

Mr. Jones continued by saying that the proposal to transfer the principal electric light and power interests to preferred stockholders of Cities Service is based on the fact that such companies have the more stable earning power as compared with other interests owned by the company.

As described in the plan, the three new regional utility companies are called the Rocky Mountain Regional Corporation, the Ohio Regional Corporation and the Mid-Continent Regional Corporation.

The Rocky Mountain corporation will own the common stock and certain preferred stocks of the Public Service Company of Colorado, which in turn owns the principal securities of the Arvada Electric Company, the Cheyenne Light, Fuel and Power Company and the Colorado-Wyoming Gas Company. It also will acquire approximately 65 per cent of the common stock of the Federal Light and Traction Company, which owns the principal securities of the following companies operating in the Rocky Mountain area: Albuquerque Gas and Electric, Deming Ice and Electric, Las Vegas Light and Power, New Mexico Power, Rawlins Electric, Sheridan County Electric Transmission, Railway and Gas Company, Tucson Gas, Electric Light and Power Company, and Stonewall Electric.

Ohio Regional Corp.

The Ohio Regional Corporation will consist of the Ohio Public Service Company, the Toledo Edison Company and the Alliance Public Service Company.

The Mid-Continent Regional Corporation will comprise the Benton County Utilities Corporation, City Light and Traction Company, Empire District Electric Company, Lawrence County Water, Light and Cold Storage Company, St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company, Springfield Gas and Electric Company, Ozark Utilities Company, Citizens Electric Company, Consumers Gas Company, Hot Springs Railway Company, and the Hot Spring Water Company.

Each of the regional companies, it is proposed, will issue 635,000 shares of stock. One share of each of the three regional companies will be offered for each $100 share of Cities Service Company preferred stock. All of the presently outstanding $6 cumulative preferred stock, $6 cumulative preference BB stock and 60 cents cumulative preference B stock of Cities Service will be retired and cancelled under the plan, which will become operative upon approval of stockholders at a special meeting to be called for that purpose.

Takes New Post

Trinity Court

Clyde F. Farmer

Appointed Assistant to the President of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co. Mr. Farmer had been Freight Traffic Manager for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad since 1937 and had been connected with the B. & O. since 1909.

Nelson Tells Business To Bestir Itself

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 1 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson, Director of Purchases for the Office of Production Management, suggested today that American business stop "sitting on its collective hands and yelling for Government help."

Conceding that manufacturers in non-defense industry faced critical problems in increasing shortages of raw materials, Mr. Nelson declared their difficulties would have to be solved "if we are going to avoid something very like disaster."

"Neither Government nor private industry has really faced the thing through yet," Mr. Nelson said, in an address prepared for a luncheon meeting of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce.

Some manufacturers, verging on shut-downs, are "in a very bad fix," he admitted, but added bluntly:

"American business did not become the admiration of the world through a process of sitting on its collective hands and yelling for Government help whenever the going got tough."

Non-defense manufacturers should stretch out available supplies to last as long as possible, seek substitute materials, and attempt to get out of their "very bad fix" by individual ingenuity and initiative, Mr. Nelson insisted.

"This situation is a direct and immediate challenge to the American business man," he continued. "As business men, we do not dare assume that our only hope is in Government action, for if we do, we confess that we do not think our free competitive system will work any longer."

He said there were a number of things the Government could and would do to "cushion the shock" but "the Government can't do it all—the responsibility of the individual cannot be avoided."

Named Depositary for Bonds

Old Colony Trust Company has been appointed the depositary under a plan of extension dated July 29, 1941 for Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company first mortgage 6 per cent bonds, due Jan. 1, 1942.

Plan Offered By Bank To Halt Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—A three-point program to erect a barrier against inflation by means of reducing governmental non-defense spending, selling more government bonds to individual investors and broadening the tax system to reach the bulk of consumer incomes was proposed by the National City Bank in the August edition of its bank letter, out today. At the same time the bank, while approving much of the government's price-fixing program, found a lack of proper co-ordination and definite confliction at some points.

"Now is the time for all governments, Federal and local, to carefully review all spending projects to determine what can be put off, not only in the interest of present defense needs, but to create a reserve of such projects when the defense program is completed," the bank letter declared.

Must Sell Bonds

Unless a way can be found to get persons who otherwise would spend their money to invest in Treasury bonds, the effectiveness of savings bonds as an anti-inflation device will be limited, it said. In levying taxes to guard against inflation, the bank said taxes appropriate to the situation must be imposed.

"For taxes, to be effective for the purpose desired, must cut across the stream of spending. In other words, they must be levied over a broad base and reach the great bulk of consumer incomes," it continued. "This is precisely what our Federal income tax system at present does not do."

The bank held there were inconsistencies of the government's anti-inflation moves and referred to endeavors by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply to prevent runaway price rises by establishing price "ceilings" while Congress enacted 85 per cent parity loans for farmers, thus boosting agricultural prices.

Wages Not Included

"Still another inconsistency in the government's program," it held, "is the failure of price-control efforts to include wages, although Mr. Henderson admits that wage increases, along with farm parity loans and ocean freight rates, have been real cost-increase items. Without control of such basic factors in production and living costs as farm prices and wages, how can any attempt to control inflation through price-fixing be successful? Also the program, as thus far revealed, has the still more fundamental defect of failing to attack the evil of inflation at its sources, which is the putting of purchasing power into the market in excess of the supply of goods to be bought."

NEW YORK (AP)—Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, has proposed a program of fiscal and credit policies by which the United States might be able to avoid the economic ills of inflation.

Mr. Eccles outlined his recommendations in the August issue of Fortune Magazine, and listed seven specific points of his program.

In order that the Government might capture a large part of defense expenditures and reduce consumer demand for goods where the supply is inadequate, he said, four types of taxation would have to be relied upon: Corporation income and excess profits taxes; greatly increased normal and steeply graduated surtaxes on individual incomes; high excise taxes on durable consumers' goods, and inheritance and gift taxes.

Other proposals advanced were: Greater variety and more widespread sale of U. S. securities to attract both large and small accumulations of savings into the Treasury; giving the Federal Reserve System authority to deal with excess bank reserves when necessary; restriction of all types of consumer installment credit; more widespread and higher employment and old-age pay roll taxes; a ceiling on agricultural prices and restraint against wage increases which tend to start the spiral of wage-price-cost-of-living advances; selective direct price controls in certain fields.

Said Mr. Eccles: "If we will do whatever is needful, even though we may have to abandon for the time being some of our cherished economic freedom, we shall bequeath to posterity a country that is strong and sound, an economic system that has vindicated itself."

United Engineering Net Equal to $2.18 Share

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The United Engineering & Foundry Co. reported net income of $1,815,290 for the first six months of 1941 after all charges and normal Federal income and excess profits taxes. This is equivalent, after preferred dividends, to $2.18 per share on 820,746 shares of common stock.

Revised net income for the first six months of 1940 was $1,638,615, equal to $1.96 per comman share. The management estimated that because of probable higher Federal taxes, earnings for the first six months of 1941 may be reduced in the neighborhood of 40 cents per common share.

American Metal Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—American Metal Co., Ltd., reported net profit for the June quarter of $646,587, after Federal and foreign income taxes of $341,883, equal to 44 cents a common share, compared with $538,377, or 36 cents a share, in the like 1940 period.

More Federal Power Likely As Prices Rise Denotes Rationing

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While it remains to be seen what the Glass-Steagall Price Control bill will contain or mean, some precedents may be of interest.

Germany fixed a general price ceiling in August, 1939, and a wage ceiling six years earlier. The price rise there has been insignificant.

Britain has muddled along with price control. Roughly speaking, wholesale prices there are up 50 per cent and retail prices up 25 per cent, and wages about the same. The Government has just issued a White Paper aimed at the Trade Union Congress trying to pave the way toward some stability, as further pressure is anticipated for further wage increases.

Britain has undergone the same wave of wage increases this year as the United States. Increases in the first quarter of 1941 equalled all those gained in 1940. Those affecting the defense industries have increased the cost of war but not the cost of living. But unlike in this country, where pressure for further wage increases seems to have died down, more requests are being prepared in Britain. While one principal reason for British price increases has been the higher cost of imports (decline in sterling, higher shipping costs), another has been domestic wages. Farm prices are up because of higher wages to farm laborers designed to keep up crop output; higher coal prices are largely due to a substantial increase in coal wages.

When Price Control Is Needed

In this country during the World War, price control did not really begin until 1917, when a sharp increase in prices had already occurred. Copper, for instance, had risen from round 14 cents to 33 cents. Baruch negotiated government purchases at round 17 cents and then the price was fixed round 23½ cents. After the Price Fixing Committee headed by Robert Brookings got under way, price-controlled commodities stayed steady but uncontrolled commodities continued to rise. The real rise, however, came in 1919 and 1920 after the wartime controls had been abandoned.

Price control is needed when supply outruns demand, but there are three alternatives. One is saving. A second is rationing. A third is punitive sales taxes. If the public can be persuaded to save its extra income, through defense bonds or otherwise, its increased buying power won't come into the market. Or this saving may be made compulsory. It then becomes "saving," because its repayment is questionable, and it becomes in effect a forced loan, which is virtually a tax. Part of the recent British income tax increase is a forced loan, i. e., is theoretically to be repaid. It is called the KK plan—i. e., embodying the ideas both of Sir Kingsley Wood (voluntary saving) and J. M. Keynes (compulsory saving).

Rationing, if carried far enough, can obviate price-control. In Germany for instance the public is not allowed to buy more than a narrowly rationed amount of food, no matter how much cash it has. In Britain, the purpose of rationing has switched to that of discouraging consumption; during World War I it was largely aimed merely at parceling out the limited supply. If gasoline is strictly enough rationed on the Atlantic Coast this winter, there would need to be no price control; there wouldn't be enough demand to push the price upward.

Punitive sales taxes can accomplish the same thing, such as the 20 per cent excise tax on automobiles proposed by Henderson and Eccles, and Britain's 33 per cent purchase tax on luxuries.

Leads to Rationing

Price control itself almost certainly leads to rationing—via the route of what the British call "queues." For instance there is likely to be an acute shortage of silk hosiery. A rush is already on. There has been no price increase. So buyers will have to stand in line—in queue. Queues can be ended only by giving each potential customer a ration—either of hose, or a point ration system for all his clothing, like that sprung suddenly on the British June 1.

A temporary substitute for rationing may be seen here soon in widespread "sales demotion" campaigns, such as the efforts of Southern power companies to discourage domestic use of electric light, or of the oil companies in New York and New England to discourage consumption of their gasoline.

Price control doesn't mean people won't have to go without things. It merely means that they will go without them not according to their incomes but according to some rationed or rational plan. Together with rationing, it is a political protection to people of low income or to people of fixed income.

It is curious that regardless of the reason, prices here have taken somewhat the same trend as in other countries, in that farm prices were pushed up first, then others, then the whole price system was leveled off. In Germany and Britain the farm price level was raised to encourage production, but this is true here only as to meats, dairy, poultry, and certain fruit products. The rise in cotton and wheat is purely political, the inventory on hand being enormous.

While the over-all price level in the United States has moved since 1939, in a curious parallel to its movement after 1914—a parallel which if continued would mean a stiff further rise this fall—this is only the average. Actually metals have not appreciated as much as 25 years ago, though much scarcer, and crops have appreciated much more, though much more plentiful.

More Federal Power Possible

A significant oddity in the price situation is that the bigger and fewer the producers, the less prices have risen. Thus aluminum, though fearfully scarce, is 15 per cent lower than when the war broke out—one producer. Copper is just around the pre-war level—a handful of producers. Crops and scrap steel are much higher—thousands of producers.

There are many reasons for feeling that from here on, even if the Glass-Steagall bill turns out to be just another half-way device for giving the Administration more nominal power, there will be no continuance of the parallel with 25 years ago. For instance, the Maritime Commission under the new Bland Ship Warrant Act has just cut time-charter rates (which affect imported prices) by round 33 per cent. Huge stocks of imported goods are being built up. And crops are enormous.

In 1917, for instance, Congress had to guarantee the farmers $2 a bushel for their 1918 crop, to be sure of getting an adequate crop. That is hardly necessary today. Contrariwise, the farmers are kicking at the 49-cent penalty for over-quota production, while the cotton bloc is working to tie up the present huge CCC holdings of cotton for the duration.

Perhaps for the long term the most significant item in the President's message was the call for permission for the Government to "purchase materials and commodities when necessary" to stabilize prices. This apparently means a further extension of the principle of the Farm Board, the "ever-normal granary" plan, the CCC, the RFC Defense Materials Corporation and Defense Supplies Corporation. "stockpiling" in general, and the British Colonial Office's underwriting of excess raw materials in the British colonies. Politically, it means a further extension of Government powers into the movement of commodities. Financially, it may spell the future substitute for old-fashioned monetary reserves.

Munitions-Loading Plant in Ohio To Have Complete Modern Railroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—One of the biggest railroad construction jobs in Ohio in more than a decade and one of the finest railroads to be built in the State is under way here in eastern Ohio.

This is the 125-mile system of standard-gauge tracks being laid within the 21,000-acre reservation of the $53,000,000 munitions-loading plant now being built for the Federal Government about 20 miles west of Youngstown.

The railroad is the marvel of all railroad executives who have seen it, although it still is not completed and has not reached the operating stage. The road will connect two trunk line railroads, the Erie and Baltimore & Ohio, which skirt both sides of the reservation, and will save the widely-scattered warehouses, powder houses, high-explosive plants, administration areas and other parts of the reservation.

It already has about 30 locomotives—some rented steam engines, some modern diesel-electrics and some tiny gasoline locomotives—and more of the Diesel-electrics and gasoline locomotives are being delivered as rapidly as they can be built to replace the steam engines which might cause a serious disaster with their sparks once the plant is completed.

The locomotives now are kept busy in hauling the hundreds of thousands of tons of construction materials—but there are some "passenger trains"—fleets of old box cars pulled by the Diesel-electrics, to take the workmen to their jobs about the reservation. Two daily passenger trains on the one trunk line railroad also operate between the reservation and Youngstown and Akron, taking 700 or 800 workmen in each to the job.

Officials of the road are working on an elaborate dispatching system to insure operating efficiency and to prevent accidents and probably will use two-way short wave radio installed in the locomotive cabs to enable the dispatchers to keep in touch with the engineers.

The road will be operated by the Atlas Powder Company, which also will operate the huge plant.

Harry P. Whitney Estate Valued at $36,848,344

NEW YORK (AP)—Intermediate accountings filed in the estate of Harry Payne Whitney, financier-sportsman who passed on in 1930, showed that an executors' account of an undistributed capital fund and income balance plus three trusts had a gross value of $36,848,344.

The executors are Mr. Whitney's widow, Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, their son, Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, and Frank L. Crocker. The trusts are for the son and his two sisters, Mrs. Flora Miller and Mrs. Barbara Henry, who, with their mother, shared the estate's bulk.

The trusts are valued at $10,500,000, not including deductions.

Commodity Traders Ask No More Curbs

CHICAGO, (AP)—A special board of trade committee has reported to J. M. Mehl, chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, that it saw no immediate danger of "unwarranted" speculation in futures prices of surplus agricultural commodities that might require any additional governmental regulatory measures.

The report was a reply to a communication Mr. Mehl sent to 18 exchanges operating under the Commodity Exchange Act asking them to determine what precautionary steps, if any, needed to be taken to limit "excessive" speculation.

Oppose More Curbs

"On the contrary," the committee's statement said, "we visualize a decided danger in placing any further curbs on speculation which will make it increasingly difficult for the farmer to receive a fair price for the products of his toil.

"With the huge surpluses of agricultural commodities on hand and with prices of labor and merchandise advancing, it appears that the farmer is more apt to receive a price which is unwarrantedly low due to the absence of speculation."

Pointing out that regulation, supervision and direction of trading "can only be given if organized markets and organized grain trade continue to exist," the committee said "it is essential that the government co-operate by moving and marketing its huge quantities of wheat and corn through established grain trade channels."

Margin Requirements

The committee expressed belief that present margin requirements are too stringent but, because of opposing schools of thought, it did not recommend a lowering of these requirements now.

Mr. Mehl told commodity exchanges "it would be unfortunate if excessive speculation should be allowed to develop in this emergency, resulting perhaps in the closing of all commodity futures markets." He said the Secretary of Agriculture had indicated his belief that "properly conducted futures markets might be a stabilizing influence in these times by diverting speculation from the actual commodities and thus discourage hoarding and inventory speculation."

Bethlehem Steel Net Drops To $1.34 Share in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation set records in the June quarter for production, payroll, employees and taxes, it was disclosed in its quarterly statement just issued.

Because of the taxes, the company's net income for the period was only $5,651,457, or $1.34 a common share, compared with $10,807,318, or $3.07 a share, in the like 1940 period and $10,436,026, or $2.95, in the first three months of 1941.

The company provided $17,630,000 for income and Federal and excess profits taxes in the June quarter as compared with $7,270,000 in the first quarter. The large increase was made necessary, it was explained, to provide for an excess in the likely first quarter taxes over what was expected at that time.

Dividend Declared

Directors ordered a dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 11. Similar amounts were paid in March and June this year while $1.25 was paid in September, 1940.

Disclosing that the company operated during the first three months at 102.6 per cent of the theoretical capacity and had, for 12 months past, surpassed 100 per cent of that capacity, E. G. Grace, president, said a shortage of iron and steel scrap might shortly hamper production throughout the steel industry.

He disclosed that the Government has under consideration a plan for a country-wide scrap iron-and-steel drive similar to the recent aluminum drive.

Discussing the extent of taxation, Mr. Grace said 69 per cent of the company's total earnings went to the tax collector. He estimated this rate is equal to $23 on each share of common stock outstanding.

The company profits for six months from all operations, including shipbuilding and repairs, he said, were equal to $2.68 for every ton of steel produced or, in other words, 4 per cent of the value of sales. In comparison, operations during the whole year of 1940 were equal to a profit of $4.54 a ton, or 8 per cent of the billing.

Shipments Record

He estimated the value of orders on hand on June 30—of which 35 to 40 per cent are directly for defense—at $1,367,500,000, the largest in the history of the company. This figure compares with $1,323,200,000 on March 31 and only $288,521,487 on June 30, 1940.

He declined to disclose the value of tonnage of shipments in the three months ended June 30 but said they, too, constituted a record.

Other records were established for employment: 156,801 workers in the June quarter were paid $24,629,000, compared with 112,316 who received $48,457,000 in the like 1940 period, and 141,321 receiving $68,406,000 in the first quarter of 1941.

Their average hourly earnings were $1.05 for 39.2 hours a week in the June quarter, compared with 97 cents for 37.9 hours a week in the March quarter, and 93 cents for 35 hours a week in June quarter of 1940.

Mr. Grace disclosed that the company has spent this year $18,200,000 of its own money for plant expansion and intends to spend $34,000,000 more in the coming months. The company also has spent for the account of the Government $28,000,000 and must spend $52,000,000 more for this account in the construction of new factories to be owned by the Government but operated by Bethlehem.

Concerning proposals, made in Washington, for a huge increase in the steel-making capacity of the nation, Mr. Grace reiterated that increased supplies of scrap would be necessary for any actual increase, at least within the next few years, of steel production. He estimated that it would require from 12 to 24 months to enlarge pig iron making capacities sufficiently to serve enlarged steel mills.

"You are going to have to pay a big bill if you have to use pig iron in place of scrap," he said.

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30 articles

Aug. 4-Sept. 8, 1941

by

Richard L. Strout

Washington Correspondent

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30 ARTICLES

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '46-'44	107.23	107.23	107.23
15 4¼s '52-'47	119.18	119.18	110.18
2 2s '47	106.19	106.19	1op.19
1 2⅞s '54-'51	110.16	110.16	110.16
1 2¼s '53-'51	106.21	106.21	106.21
1 2½s '60-'55	111.13	111.13	11.13
2 2½s 58-'56	105.2	105.2	105.2
4 2⅜s '63-'58	110.29	110.29	110.29

New York City Bonds

15 3s '80	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	106	106	106
3 Ala Gt Sou 4s '42	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Alleghany cv 5s '44	91	91	91
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
7 Alleghany 5s '50 st	58¾	58⅝	58⅝
10 Am & For P5s 2030	62	61¾	61¾
1 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102	102	102
3 Am T & T 5½s '43	101¼	101⅛	101¼
1 Am T & T 3½s '61	108¾	108¼	108¾
145 Am T & T 3s '56 wi	110½	110¼	110⅝
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103½	103½	103½
4 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
17 Arm Del 4s 55	105	105⅝	105¾
10 A~~SF 4s 95	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
3 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	91½	91¼	91½
2 AT&SF 4½s 48	103½	103½	103½
1 Atl & Cha AL 4½ 44	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
17 A C Line 1st 4s 52	80½	80	80½
10 A C Line 4½s 64	65½	65	65
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	104¾	104⅝	104⅞
2 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64¾	64¾	64¾
30 B&O 95 st A	37	36¾	37
5 B&O 95 st C	41½	41¼	41¼
14 B&O 2000 st D	36¾	36¾	36¾
49 B&O 96 st F	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
114 B&O cv 60 st	34	33½	33⅝
13 B&O 4s 48	64¾	63½	63½
8 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	52½	52¼	52¼
11 B&O S W 50 st	46⅞	46½	46⅞
9 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	50	50	50
7 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	50	49	49¾
1 Bell TPa 4¼s 48 B	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Bell TPa 5s 602C	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞
5 Benef Ind Loan 2¼s 50	99¼	99¼	99¼
13 Beth Stl 3¼s 52	107	106⅝	107
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	104	104	104
5 Boston&Me 5s 67	77	77	77
88 Bo~on&Me 4½s 70	35	34¾	35
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	71½	71⅛	71½
1 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	20½	20½	20½
4 Buf R&P 57 st	43¼	43¼	43¼
6 Bush Term 5s 55	51¼	51	51
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108¼	108⅛	108⅛
5 Can Sou 5s 62	83¼	83⅛	83¼
1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	104⅛	104¼	104¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7 Can Pac 5s 44	105⅛	104¾	105⅛
30 Can Pac 5s 54	81⅝	81⅛	81⅝
10 Can Pac 4s perp	62¾	62¼	62¾
2 Carthage & Adir 4s 81	50	50	50
2 Cen M Y Pow 3¾s 62	109	109	109
4 Cen Pac 5s 60	—54⅞	54⅜	54⅞
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 87	80⅞	80⅜	80⅞
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	87½	87½	87½
6 C&O 4½s 92	133	133	133
10 C&O 3½s 96 D	104⅞	104½	104¾
102 Chi & Alton 3s 49	18	17⅞	17⅞
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	74¼	74¼	74¼
11 CB&Q gen 4s '58	81⅛	81	81
5 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96⅜	96⅜	96⅝
12 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93½	93	93½
16 Chi & Erie 5s 82	99½	99	99½
7 Chi Gt W Inc 4½s 2038	36¾	36¾	36¾
2 Chi Gt W 4s '88	67⅞	67⅝	67¾
7 Chi I & L 6s '66	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
43 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	12¼	12¼	12¼
37 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	3	2⅞	3
3 CM & SP 4½s '89 C	41⅜	41⅜	41⅝
5 CM & SP 4½s '89 E	41½	41⅛	41½
2 Chi & NW 4¼s '87	28¼	28¼	28¼
30 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	19¼	19	19¼
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	27½	27½	27½
1 Chi & NW 4s '87 reg	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	15¼	15¼	15¼
2 CRI & P rcv 4½s '60	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 CRI & P 4s '88	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 CRI & P 4s '88 reg	20¼	20¼	20¼
58 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
6 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	108¾	108⅝	108¾
2 Chi Un Sta 3¼s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Chi & W Ind 4¼s '62	98½	98¼	98¼
19 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	95	95	95
10 Childs Co 5s '43	41	41	451
3 CCC&StL 4½s '77	57½	57⅜	57⅜
19 Slec Elec Ill 3s '70	109¼	109¼	109¼
6 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	82⅛	81½	82⅛
2 ClevUn Term 4½s '77C	67½	67½	67½
31 Col & So 4½s '80	22⅞	22½	22⅞
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103¼	103¼
48 ComlMack inc '69ww	52⅝	51⅝	52⅝
12 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
6 Comwlth Ed cv3½s '58	110⅞	110¾	110⅞
10 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Con Edis 1st 5s 58	105⅛	105½	106½
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	111¼	111¼	111¼
2 Consum Pow 3½s '67	111	111	111
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107⅜	107⅝	107⅜
2 Contin'tal Oil 3¾s '48	106½	106½	106½
4 Cuba R R 6s '46	20	20	20
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	24	24	24
1 Curtis Pub 3½ '55	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
54 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	57⅛	56⅝	56⅞
1 Del P & L 4¼s '69	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10 D & R G 4½s '36	14½	14½	14½
1 D & R G 4s '36	14½	14½	14½
2 D & R G West 5s '78	14½	14½	14½
4 Det Ed 4s 65	111⅜	111¼	111¼
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
33 Erie rfg 5s 67	33	32⅞	33
29 Erie rfg 5s 75	33	33	33
10 Erie gen lien 4s 96	59	59	59
3 Erie cv 4s 53A	54¼	54⅛	54¼
3 Erie cv 4s 53B	54¼	54¼	54¼
1 Erie & Jer 6s 55	94	94	94
13 Erie Gen 4s 56 st	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	59½	59½	59½
4 Gen Stl ast 5½s 49	95	94½	94½
2 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106¼	106	106
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	76¼	76¼	76¼
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	105	105	105
17 Gt Nor 4s 46G	102½	102	102¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46H	98	98	98
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	83	82⅞	83
1 Hocking V 4½s 99	132½	132½	132½
1 Housatonic 5s 37	64½	64½	64½
7 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38½	38⅛	38¼
19 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45½	45¼	45¼
54 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11¾	11	11¾
11 Hud Tel 2¾s 81	103¾	103½	103¾
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	44¾	44¾	44¾
25 Ill Cen 4s 53	43½	43¼	43¼
28 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44	44	44
34 Ill Cen 4s 66	47⅜	46⅞	46⅝
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	53⅜	53	53⅜
2 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	44¼	44¼	44¼
10 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44⅛	44	44⅛

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Previous close*	128.22	30.87	18.57
Net change	—.57	.26	—.03
Previous close	128.79	31.61	18.60
1941 high	133.50	36.61	20.65
1941 low	115.30	27.54	18.50

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Inland Stl 3s 61	10	106½	106½
15 Interlake Iron cv 4s N	10	101	101
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	1	17½	17½
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s	3	38½	38¼
27 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	90	89¾	90
22 Int Paper 6s 55	10	104¾	105
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	41	41¼	41¼
18 Int T&T 5s 55	43	43⅛	43½
1 James F&C 4s 59	58	55½	55½
1 Jones&Laugh 3¼s61	99	99¼	99¼
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	47	47⅜	47⅜
1 K C South 3s 50	67	67⅜	67⅜
1 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
1 Kings Co Lt 5½s 54	108	108	108
2 Kresge Found 2¾s 50	105	105	105
3 Lac Gas 6s 42A	69	68¼	68¼
6 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	78	77½	77½
24 Lac Gas 5½s 53	81	80	80⅝
2 Lac Gas 5½	83⅝	80	80
10 Lac Gas 5s 42	97	97⅛	97⅛
4 Leh & N Y 4s 45	52	52	52
1 Leh C&N 4½s 34 C	75	75	75
3 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	49¾	49¾	49¾
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37⅜	37½	37½
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34¾	34½	34½
21 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33½	33	33
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	31½	31½	31½
1 Libby McNAL 4s 55	107	107	107
5 Liggett & M 5s 51	120	120	120
5 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	107	107	107
27 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97½	97⅜	97½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87½	87¼	87¼
2 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104	104	104
14 Maine Cen 4½s '60	53	53¼	53½
4 Marion St Shov 6s '47 st	96	96½	96½
2 Market St Ry 5s '45 st	76	76	76
5 Mich Cen 4½s '79	68	68⅜	68⅜
1 MSP & SS Marie 6s '46	1	1	1
17 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12	12⅛	12⅞
27 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12	12¾	12¾
8 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	20	20	20
1 M-K-Tex rj 4s '67	10	10⅜	10⅜
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	28	28¼	25¼
13 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	37	37	37
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	24	23¾	23¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	27	27¾	27¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	27	27	27
6 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	28	28½	28½
2 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	28	28	28
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	27	27½	27½
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2	2	2
Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	54	54½	54½
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	106¾	106½	106¾
1 Jones&Laugh 3¼s61	99	99¼	99¼
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	47	47⅜	47⅜
1 K C South 3s 50	67	67⅜	67⅜
1 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
1 Kings Co Lt 5½s 54	108	108	108
2 Kresge Found 2¾s 50	105	105	105
3 Lac Gas 6s 42A	69	68¼	68¼
6 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	78	77½	77½
24 Lac Gas 5½s 53	81	80	80⅝
2 Lac Gas 5½	83⅝	80	80
10 Lac Gas 5s 42	97	97⅛	97⅛
4 Leh & N Y 4s 45	52	52	52
1 Leh C&N 4½s 34 C	75	75	75
3 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	49¾	49¾	49¾
5 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37⅜	37½	37½
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34¾	34½	34½
21 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33½	33	33
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	31½	31½	31½
1 Libby McNAL 4s 55	107	107	107
5 Liggett & M 5s 51	120	120	120
5 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	107	107	107
27 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	97½	97⅜	97½
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
10 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87½	87¼	87¼
2 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	104	104	104
14 Maine Cen 4½s '60	53	53¼	53½
4 Marion St Shov 6s '47 st	96	96½	96½
2 Market St Ry 5s '45 st	76	76	76
5 Mich Cen 4½s '79	68	68⅜	68⅜
1 MSP & SS Marie 6s '46	1	1	1
17 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	12	12⅛	12⅞
27 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12	12¾	12¾
8 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	20	20	20
1 M-K-Tex rj 4s '67	10	10⅜	10⅜
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	28	28¼	25¼
13 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	37	37	37
5 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	24	23¾	23¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	27	27¾	27¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	27	27	27
6 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	28	28½	28½
2 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	28	28	28
5 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	27	27½	27½
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2	2	2
Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	54	54½	54½
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	106¾	106½	106¾
5 N Orl Term 4s 53	75	75	75
3 NY & Putnam 4s 93	50	50¾	50¾
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 1¼s65	111	111	111
22 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62¾	62½	62¾
32 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57¾	57½	57¾
3 NYC cn 4s 98	62	62	62
5 NYC 3¾s 46	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 NYC cv 3½s 52	61¼	61⅛	61¼
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	82⅛	81½	81½
1 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	65½	65¼	65¼
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
5 NY Chi&StL6s 41	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2 NYChi&StL 5s 74A	74	74	74
12 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63	62¾	63
35 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	93⅞	93⅜	93⅞
25 NY ChiGStL 3½s 47	95¼	95¼	95¼
5 NY Connect 3½s 65	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 NY Dock cn 4s 51	63	63	63
5 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	55	55	55
22 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
2 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 56	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	7½	7½	7½
10 NY O & W 4s 92	7	7	7
10 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110	110	110
10 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Niagara Falls P3½s	110½	110½	110½
1 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	110	110	110
2 Norf & W 4s 96	127½	127½	127½
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67⅝	67	67¼
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅜	43	43⅜
4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109	109	109
16 Ogden LCh 4½ '48	7¼	7	7¼
5 Ohio Ed 4s 67	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
6 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	106¾	106¾
6 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	110½	110	110
7 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	114	114	114
9 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107½	107	107
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	82½	82½	82½
1 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	78	78	78
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
2 Pac Pow & Lt 5s 55	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
20 Panhandle E P L 3s60	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Pen Co 4s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	110¼	110¼	110¼
12 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111½	111½	111½
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 60	123¾	123¼	123¾
10 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105¾	105½	105¾
7 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93⅜	93	93
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102⅝	102½	102½
8 Pen RR 3¾s 70	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
8 Pen RR 3½s 52	89⅝	89½	89½
1 Peoria&PekUn5½s74	108	108	108
12 Pere Marq 5s '56	73	72½	72½
3 Pere Marq 4s '56	63½	63½	63½
14 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110⅜	110¼	110¼
1 Ph Read C&I 6s '49	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
3 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	28	28	28
14 Philippine Ry 4s '37	8¼	7⅞	8
2 PCC & St L 4½s '77	104½	104½	104½
1 Pitt Steel 4½s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
32 Port'l Gen El 4½s '60	84¾	84¾	84⅝
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Pro~ Sec 4s '57	5	5	5
2 PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Readg 4½s '97 A	83¼	83¼	83¼
3 Readg 4½s '97 B	83	83	83
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	68	68	68
1 Republic Steel 5½s '54	104½	104¾	104½
2 Republic Steel 4½s '61	104½	104½	104½
1 Rio G West 1st 4s'39	46	46	46
128 Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	14½	13¼	14½
1 Rl Ark & La4½s'34	15½	15½	15½
7 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	74⅞	74½	74½
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 StLIM&S 4sR&G 33ct	73¾	73¾	73¾
6 StLPub Svc 5s '59	79⅞	79¾	79⅞
2 StLRM&Pac 5s '55 st	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
15 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
21 St L S F 4½s '78	15½	15¼	15½
20 St L S F 4s '50 A	15¼	14⅞	15¼
52 St L SW 5s '52	40	39¾	40
13 St L SW rfg 5s '90	21¼	21	21
2 St L SW 1st 4s 89	79½	79½	79½
1 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	63	63	63
36 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8⅜	8¼	8¼
1 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
12 Sea A L 4s 50 st	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
2 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6¼	6¼	6¼
6 Sea-AllFla 6s 35 A ct	3¾	3⅝	3¾
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
8 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
5 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53¼	53⅛	53¼
61 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53⅛	52½	53⅛
67 So Pac 4½s 69	53⅜	53	53⅛
4 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66½	66¼	6¼6
21 So Pac clt 4s 49	50¼	50	50¼
40 So Pac 3¾s 46	71⅝	71	71⅝
11 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54¼	53⅞	54
4 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	83½	83¼	83½
10 South Ry 6½s 56	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
9 South Ry gen 6s 56	83½	83½	83½
9 South Ry cn 5s 9s	91	90¾	90¾
25 South Ry gen 4s 56	63¼	62¾	63
3 South Ry Mem 5s 96	83	83	83
1 So Ry 4s St L 51	78	78	78
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	111½	111½	111½
10 Spokane Int 5s 55	33	32¼	32¼
2 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	105	105	105
5 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Studebaker cv 6s 45	107	107	107
2 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3 T RR A St L 5s 44	111	111	111
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	111½	111½	111½
0 Tex Corp 3s 65	107	107	107
2 Tex Corp 3s 69	106½	106½	106½
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	68⅛	68	68
17 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	68	68	68
6 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	68	67¾	67⅞
37 Third Ave aj 5s 60	17½	16½	17½
7 Third Ave 4s 60	55½	54	55½
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	106¼	106¼	106¼
4 Un Pac 3½s 80	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 Un Pac 3½s 71	99	99	99
35 Unit Drug 5s53	88¾	88	88
3 US Steel 2.50s 53	102¾	102	102
1 UtahL&RTun 5s 44	100¼	100¼	100¼
14 Utah P&L 5s 44	101	100¼	100¼
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
30 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	17⅛	17	17⅛
12 Wabash 1st 5s 39	66	66	66
34 Wabash 2d 5s 39	26½	26¼	26½
31 Wabash 5s 80 D	16½	16¼	16½
56 Wabash 5s 75B	16½	16¼	16⅜
54 Wabash 4½s 78C	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
1 Wabash Des M 4s '39	23	23	23
3 Walworth 4s 55	87	87	87
34 Warner Bros 6s 48	95	94¾	95
37 Warren Bros 6s 41	73⅜	70½	73⅜
1 West Pen P 5s '63E	112	112	112
2 West Pen P 3½s 66	111½	111½	111½
4 West Shore 4s 2361	51¼	51	51¼
1 Westn Md 4s 52	93½	93½	93½
14 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	26¼	25¾	26¼
22 Western Un 5s 51	86⅜	85¾	86
14 Western Un 5s 60	85½	85	85⅜
3 Western Un 4½s 50	84½	84½	84½
3 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	95	94⅞	95
17 Wis Cen 4s 49	43	42¾	42¾
1 Wis Cen 4s 49 ct	42	42	42
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 ct	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
3 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
10 Young S&T cv 4s 48	103	102⅞	103
4 Young S&T 3¼s 60	102⅝	102½	102½

Foreign Bonds

1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	64½	64½	64½
3 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	64½	64½	64½
4 Argentine 4½s 71	72	71½	72
1 Australia 5s 57	68	68	68
20 Brazil 6⅓s 26-57	17	16⅞	16⅞
32 Brazil 6⅓s 27-57	17	17	17
8 Brazil C Ry El 7s.52	18¼	18	18
1 Brisbane 5s 58	60¾	60¾	60¾
16 Buen A 4⅜s 77	50⅝	50⅜	50⅝
45 Canada 5s 52	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Canada 4s 60	100⅛	100	100
2 Canada 3s 67	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
11 Chile 7s 42 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 Chile 6s 60 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 Chile-6s 63 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	36¼	36¼	36¼
2 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	36¼	36¼	36¼
14 Colomb 3s 70	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
1 Denmark 6s 42	47	47	47
1 Den 4s 42 wd	62½	62½	62½
2 El Salvador 4s 48 ct	8¼	8¼	8¾
2 Ger Gov 5½s 65	6¾	6¾	6¾
19 Ger Govt 7s 49	9	8¾	8¾
15 Japan 5½s 65	42½	42	42½
1 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	8	8	8
3 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	71	71	71
1 Met Water 5½s 50	65	65	65
5 Milan City 6½s 52	14½	14	14
2 Norway 6s 43 wd	70	70	70
1 Norway 4½s 56 wd	41	41	41
12 Norway 4½s 65 wd	40¼	40	40¼
2 Orient Dev 6s 53	31⅜	30	30
16 Panama 3¼s A94	51¾	51	51¾
1 Peru 7s 60 ct	6

Tragedy in Soap

Arthur S. Siegel

'Flight From Foreign'

A study in exile, executed in soap by Edward Anthony of Detroit, and winner of the major prize of $200 in the seventeenth annual Nation-wide Soap Sculpture Competition in the Advanced Amateur Class.

Major Soap Sculpture Prize Is Awarded to Detroit Man

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Edward Anthony, of Detroit, Mich., is winner of the major prize of $200 for his carving entitled "Flight from Foreign," entered in the Seventeenth Annual Competition of the National Soap Sculpture Committee, it was announced today. Among the other leading winners was Vincent de Palma, of Roxbury, Mass., who won first prize of $150 in the Senior Class for six sculptures by him, called, "Apollo," "And Forgive Them," "King Neptune," "Triton Calling a Nymph," "Pieta," and "The Sealed Kiss."

The announcement, made at a preview of the soap sculptures here, name more than 100 Americans from all parts of the country as having "successfully turned a worthwhile hobby into cash," as prizes in excess of $2,200 were distributed.

Herbert Puechner, of Milwaukee, Wis., was named first prize winner in the Junior Class for contestants under 15 years old, receiving $100 for his "Peasant Woman."

The Gorham Award for the sculpture best adapted to reproduction in bronze was awarded to Abraham Goldstein, of New York City, for his entry "Dachshunds," which also won third prize of $50 in the Senior Class.

Hilda Susanne Ziegenfuss, of Pittsburgh, Pa., won an honorable mention for her entry called "Duck" in the Junior Class.

Selected groups of the soap sculptures entered in the contest will be sent on tour throughout the country and displayed in museums, art galleries and educational institutions.

May Oust Japanese Consuls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 — The closing of Japanese consulates in the United States was urged on Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, by the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League here today. In a telegram to Mr. Welles, the League offered to send evidence to him of what they declared was Japanese propaganda activity in this country. It based its charges on five counts:

1. That Japanese consulates and semi-official agencies under their control "are defeating the purpose of the American Government in its recent expulsion of German consular officers by serving as centers for the dissemination of Nazi and Nazi-like propaganda in this country."
2. That Japanese consulates "have been acting in close concert with the Nazis, particularly following the closing of German consulates, in facilitating the trans-shipment of Nazi goods to the United States and Latin America."
3. That Japanese consulates "have served as focal points both for espionage and for propaganda among Japanese-Americans."
4. That Japan "has acted in an unfriendly fashion toward the United States, culminating in the indiscriminate and careless bombing of an American gunboat."
5. That Japanese moves "have been part of a larger Nazi world strategy directed in part against the United States."

"We feel that now is the time to act before the Japanese consulates are able to take over more of the political and economic strings left dangling after the recent departure of the Nazi representatives," the League added.

Army Adopts New Carbine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The carbine rifle is coming back into its own in the Army.

Modernized and equipped with a semiautomatic firing mechanism, the carbine that made history with the cavalry in the Old West soon will be issued by the thousands to officers and men of today's fighting forces. This will be the first general military use of the gun since the Spanish-American War.

Disclosure that new-type carbines had been developed was made July 31 by Henry Stimson, Secretary of war. He said these would replace automatics for all infantry officers up to the rank of major, and also for thousands of doughboys, now equipped only with pistols.

What makes a carbine a carbine is the fact that it is much lighter in weight and has a much shorter barrel than other rifles. It weighs only about five pounds compared with the Springfield's nine and is only 36 inches long whereas the Springfield is 43. The Army's .45 caliber pistol has an effective range of but 50 yards while the carbine will have an effective range of 300 yards.

Georgian a Help To 'Neighbor' Policy

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Not to be outdone by the judiciary, garageman J. C. Banks practices the "good neighbor" policy too—to the extent of $13.75 in repair work.

Last week a Brazilian Consul was involved in a minor automobile collision while passing through Atlanta. Traffic Judge Luke Arnold fined him and the other driver $10 each and suspended payment. Then he said that rather than have the Consul delayed, he would pay for any damage to the Atlantan's car.

But Mr. Banks did the work.

Nazi Peace

Continued from Page 1

whole country is full of German technicians.

It is thought here that the German plan will be the following:

Hitler will make a last attempt to neutralize Turkey and then, if Turkey refuses, he'll attack Turkey by way of Bulgaria, employing the Bulgarian Army with German forces.

However, this may prove a desperate measure, because Turkey would immediately join up with Russia and Britain, and such a front would bar Hitler's route to Asia and the Caucasus. But Russian resistance may force him to undertake this desperate stroke.

Turkey Preparing

Meanwhile, Ankara is well aware of the Bulgarian preparations and military preparations throughout Turkey continue.

Surveying the whole diplomatic situation in this part of Europe and the Middle East, two danger spots appear—Bulgaria and Iran.

Bulgaria is inflamed with extreme nationalism and, with a pro-German Government, seems ready for any adventure.

The situation in Iran is also unsatisfactory.

The Iran Government has long been allowing Nazi agents and technicians to overrun the country. The German Legation at Teheran is reputed to have 1,500 Germans attached to its staff. A strong pro-Axis feeling exists in the country.

Hitler himself has declared: "In the East we must have mastery as far as the Caucasus and Iran." Undoubtedly Iranian oil is one of his objectives in the Russian campaign.

However, Britain and Russia can bring pressure to bear on Iran and Mr. Eden's recent warning to Iran shows that Iran won't be allowed to continue its present unneutral policy.

'Gas' Men See Little Saving In Night Closing of Stations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—Night closing of gasoline filling stations asked yesterday by Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes, has been agreed to by most eastern state operators, who at the same time express grave doubt as to the saving to be effected.

With motorists able to stock up with any amount of gas between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., filling station operators estimate that the total savings in gasoline under the new control system will be small, yet they generally express preference for night closing over compulsory rationing.

Objections to night closing on the grounds that it might throw station attendants out of work have melted away in most sections because operators, competing with defense industries, have had difficulty in getting men to work at night.

Greatest effect of the darkened stations, as Mr. Ickes said July 31, probably will be to drive home to the average motorist the seriousness of the gasoline shortage in the East, where normal tanker transportation has been turned over to Great Britain for war use.

Plea Unheeded

A previous plea for a 33⅓ per cent voluntary cut in gasoline consumption by motorists in 16 eastern states went unheeded. Instead, reports delivered to Mr. Ickes by the oil industry showed that sales were increasing, due to the arrival of the peak of the vacation season plus increased earnings in defense employment.

Substantial relief from the East Coast gasoline shortage may not come until construction of new pipelines to bring crude oil from the Txeas and Oklahoma fields to eastern refineries. Legislation empowering the Government to obtain rights of way for such pipelines was signed July 31 by President Roosevelt. The bill provides for private construction of 900 to 1,300 miles of oil pipelines at a cost of around $70,000,000 within six months or a year.

12 States Enumerated

Meanwhile, the Petroleum Coordinator is faced with a decision whether to further reduce tanker capacity available for intercoastal trade by complying with a Soviet request for use of two American tankers to bring it supplies to carry on its battle with Hitler.

Mr. Ickes' announcement enumerated 12 states, the District of Columbia, and parts of five other states where night closing of gasoline filling stations would begin on Aug. 3.

The recommendation as it affected New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia applied only to "marketing areas in or east of the Appalachian Mountains and such additional areas where any substantial part of the motor fuel supplies is either produced in any of said states, or shipped into such areas from any point east of such areas."

Questioned whether certain cities such as Pittsburgh or Buffalo, N. Y., would fall within this boundary, Mr. Ickes referred inquiers to local oil supplies.

Emphasizing that the Co-ordinator's office "does not have policing power," Mr. Ickes' office said decision as to the inclusion of such cities in the service station "blackout" would depend upon the supply source of most of their oil. Decision, they said, would be left up to the oil industry in the area.

Station operators generally welcome night closing because they see in it a means of cutting down overhead, with little loss in trade after customers have adjusted themselves to new buying habits.

Concern was expressed, however, by night attendants who will lose their jobs if not transferred to day work, and by persons who use their cars in night work.

States Sign Pact

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt was asked by a large delegation yesterday to transmit for congressional ratification the new interstate oil compact signed by 11 states and extending for two years from Sept. 1, 1941, an agreement to conserve oil and gas.

The original copy of the compact was presented to the President by a delegation of oil men and congressional leaders.

States which have agreed to the compact are Arkansas, Louisiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Illinois, and Michigan.

Representatives of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission said the 11 produced approximately 74 per cent of the Nation's total oil production. They predicted that other producing states would join the compact.

Japan Shuns Showdown

Continued from Page 1

fied with the Japanese reply. It is also pleased at this hint that Japan has been impressed by the measures recently taken here on the heels of the Japanese occupation of Indo-China. Japan was obviously startled by the swift economic penalties heaped on Japanese trade and raw material imports following the latest Japanese aggression.

The "Tutuila incident" is believed here to indicate that Japan wants to think things over rather carefully in the light of recent developments before making another move that might put it into war with Britain, the Netherlands, Russia and the United States as well as China.

At any rate the incident is "closed" with record speed for such settlements.

'Purely Accidental'

SHANGHAI, Aug. 1 (AP)—A Japanese naval spokesman declared today that damaging of the United States gunboat Tutuila in the Yangtze River at Chungking during a Japanese air raid Wednesday was purely accidental.

The spokesman, Commander N. Hazama, said the gunboat was so close to the targets of the Japanese airmen that a slight miscalculation "could result in stray bombs."

He conceded that a bomb must have fallen close to the Tutuila, but said the Japanese' objectives were on the north side of the Yangtze—across the river from the warship's anchorage and the United States Embassy—and that the stream is only 350 yards wide at that point.

"All pilots and bombers have been given details of the location of foreign property in Chungking and strict orders to take every precaution to avoid hitting them," he added.

He said the Chungking safety zone does not include the river, hence the Tutuila was not in it. The Embassy was in the safety zone.

The Embassy was not hit but an Embassy residence was damaged.

Dies Asks Action

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP) — Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas of the House Committee on un-American Activities said yesterday he would expose subversive activities of Japanese commercial attachés and other agents in this country unless the Government put a stop to them.

The Texan said his Committee had testimony from a former employee of the Japanese counsular service in Hawaii that the Japanese have many fishing vessels on the West Coast capable of quick conversion into torpedo boats and that Japanese officers have frequent conferences with their owners.

Mr. Dies said there was an especially large congregation of such vessels at Terminal Island off Los Angeles, Calif. He said his committee had testimony that some of these vessels hoisted the Japanese flag outside the three-mile limit and engaged in various drills.

Between 3,000 and 5,000 Japanese commercial attachés still are in this country, Mr. Dies said, despite the abrogation of the commercial treaty with Japan. He insisted that the Government take steps to get rid of them, together with about 1,800 exchange students from Japan, and break up the concentrations of Japanese fishing fleets in American harbors. Otherwise, he said, he would call a hearing of his Committee and make public all the testimony and other information in his possession.

What Japan Wants

TOKYO, Aug. 1 (AP)—Japan "has no intention of picking a quarrel with the United States and Britain," Finance Minister Masatsune Ogura said today in comment on the freezing of Japanese assets in America and the British Empire and Japan's reprisals.

"Japan has been compelled to take countermeasures in self defense," Mr. Ogura wrote in an article given prominence by the Japanese press. "If the British and Americans use prudence in application of their freezing orders, Japan is ready to exercise like prudence. What Japan wants is a maintenance of normal economic relations."

The Finance Minister said, however, that United States and British pressure against Japan is likely to increase. Despite this, he declared the Empire must push ahead with its program in China and East Asia.

It was Japan's occupation of Southern French Indo-China that precipitated the American and British economic measures.

The "China affair"—the four-year-old war—thus far has cost Japan 25,000,000,000 yen (about $6,000,000,000), Mr. Ogura said. These tremendous costs, he added, make it necessary for the whole Nation to unite in support of the "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere" program — establishment of a huge economic bloc under Japanese domination.

OPACS Law Head Names Assistants

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—C. David Ginsburg, general counsel for the Office of Price Administration and Civilian supply, has appointed these new members to his legal staff:

Thomas I. Emerson, of Passaic, N. J., formerly Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General, as associate general counsel. He was graduated in 1931 from Yale Law School.

Brunson MacChesney of Chicago, formerly associated with the Chicago legal firm of Sidley, McPherson, Austin and Burgess, has been named as assistant general counsel in charge of enforcement. He has served in several Federal bureaus and as associate professor of law at Northwestern University. Mr. MacChesney was graduated from University of Michigan Law School in 1934.

Harold Leventhal of New York, formerly law secretary to Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone and Justice Stanley Reed, was assistant general counsel of the price division. He is a 1936 graduate of Columbia Law School.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leading concern. 9 different boxes. Cost 50c up. 62 Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Doehla, S-61, Fitchburg, Mass.

EXTRA MONEY EASY. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big profits. No experience necessary. Samples Free. WETMORE & SUGDEN, 748 Monroe, Dept. 48, Rochester, N. Y.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS for $1. Sender's name imprinted. Exceptional values, smart, exclusive designs. Liberal profits. Sells easily, experience unnecessary. Also 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment with sender's Initial in gold, silver effect. You make 50c. Other assortments. Samples on approval ARTISTIC, 964 Way, Elmira, New York.

SELL 50 PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—$1.00. Exceptional bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays quick profits. FREE Samples. Also 60 for $1 Christmas Cards with name and 8 big-value Box Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. P-821, Chicago.

FOR SALE

56 ACRES—Water for irrigation; 6-room adobe house, furnished; fireplace; patio; shade trees; on U. S. Hy; elevation 4250 ft.; in heart of cattle country; $5500. P. O. Box 140, Douglas, Arizona.

FURS

FURS REMODELED. Next Season's Mode for Old Furs—Give your old fur coat a new lease on life. $25 for this splendid remodeling service; includes restyling, repairing, refitting, cleaning, glazing, seam reinforcing, new silk lining, loops, buttons; 2 years' guarantee. Open evenings till 9. Illust. Fashion News showing what the smart woman will wear, free on request. Miller Fur Co., 166 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

PAYING GUESTS

NATOMA PINES—Charming private home, 25 acres; 1 mile from Washington's Crossing on the Delaware; large recreation room; indoor and outdoor games; tennis court; accommodations for limited number of Christian Scientists desiring rest and study; also for elderly couples or single; permanent or transient. Address: MRS. E. R. MILUM, Natoma Pines, R. D. #6, Trenton, N. J.

SALESMEN WANTED

NEW KIND OF MAN'S SHOE zips on and off; sales division of manufacturer established 38 years wants salesmen; big commission every day; complete shoe line of 250 styles and sales outfit sent free. Write CONSOLIDATED SHOE SYSTEM, Dept. BC-13, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Superlative

6 AND 7 ROOM SUITES

A rare opportunity is now yours to choose from a selection of luxurious 6 and 7-room suites at a preferred location on Boston's historic Avenue. 24-hour elevator service.

90 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

CORNER CLARENDON STREET

NORDBLOM MGT. HUB. 7000

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg. Ken. 7837. 6 Marlboro St., 2 rooms with large dinette; elevator bldg., near to Public Garden. Com. 3761 or call Cap. 7550 for both.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., East Midtown—6 lovely rooms, highest type building; tenant leaving town, must sacrifice lease; for quick action any offer considered. CORT, ELdorado 5-1450.

N. Y. C.—Large 1-room apts., fireplaces, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church; $36-$40. En. 2-1883.

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MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass.
Owner-Driver. Call Asp. 3313 or End. 1416.

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SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture. Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES, LASell 3900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

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COUNTRY BOARD

CRYSTAL LAKE LODGE, ENFIELD, N. H. Rest, recreation; $16-$18. For pamphlet write the above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Brooklyn Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67 St., N. Y. C.—Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

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AUTHENTIC reproductions of period furniture in solid mahogany and walnut. Pieces made to fit needlepoint. C. DODGE FURNITURE MANUFACTURING CO., North St., Manchester, Mass. Tel. 292-W.

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STENOGRAPHER and typist, insurance office; must be Christian Scientist; reply giving reference and age; experience not essential. Write Box C-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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WINCHESTER, MASS. Small, attractive, fully furnished Spanish home, 5 rooms and garage; quiet, cool section. Available now, one month or longer. Apply 33 Woodside Rd.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MILLINERY

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Felt fabric and straw hats made to order, hats cleaned, remodeled. LaMODE SHOP, 1833 Main Street.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

PAYING GUESTS

CEDAR CREST, Marstons Mills, Cape Cod, Mass.—Charm of country and seashore; tray breakfasts. Miss A. F. Webster. Tel. 897, Osterville.

ROAD ISLE, Bournedale, Mass., "On the Canal"—Fine food featuring special Cape Cod dishes; guest house and lodges with twin beds and private showers, rates and menu on request. Tel. Sagamore 333.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.
Better Class House—Directly on Beach. Modern Accommodations at Modest Rates. Cool, Quiet. Inquiry Invited. I. A. Shaw.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM. 0630

Local Classified

United States and Canada *(Continued)*

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WANTED—House and acreage in country in exchange for Beautiful Brookline Estate. For Sale at one half its value. Tel. Asp. 7518.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AVON PRODUCTS

Springfield, Mass. Ambitious and dignified women to sell our products. Local. Commission and bonus. Room 311, 145 State St., Tel. 2-5935.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA
Immaculate home, private baths and showers, innerspring mattresses; 1 block off highways 1 and 15; close in, opposite Governor's Mansion. 227 N. Blount St. GERTRUDE HARPER.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., S. 2—Airy, homelike; innerspring mattresses; permanent or transient; parking space. B. C. BROWN, Com. 8177.

BOSTON, 242 Mass. Ave.—Clean, comfortable single; also double room in refined home. Transients accommodated. Tel. Com. 3495.

HOTEL MINERVA
214 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opp. The Mother Church
A convenient place to stop when in Boston
Single with Bath $2.00 to $3.00
Double with Bath $3.00 to $4.00
28th Year Monitor Advertising
HARRY C. DEMETER, Mgr.

N. Y. C., Midtown—Unusually attractive single room, private bath optional; River view; swimming pool, private gardens; restaurant; owner's home; fully serviced; reasonable rental. Circle 6-6258.

N. Y. C., 170 W. 73rd (3-A)—Conveniently located corner, 3 windows, water, large closet; near bath; business people. Evening-Sunday.

N. Y. C., 127 West 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—Newly furnished, spacious, cool, quiet; double, single; central, near park, church. CI 7-6322.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Summer resort; ocean front; attractive rooms and small apartments; bathing, sun deck. MIR-A-MAR, 929 4th St.

STOP at the Sproul Guest Home, 181 Marlboro Street, Boston; transient or permanent guests. Call Com. 8951.

WANTED—Two business people to share a beautiful estate. All facilities and privileges. Call Aspinwall 7518.

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE—Oceanic House, beautiful location; pleasant rooms, excellent meals; ideal for rest and study; near places of interest; $18-$25 per week.

SHADYKNOLL—Picturesque 6 acres near Rumson; fine ocean bathing, tennis, golf, boating; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18.75-$23.50; booklet. Vanhorn, Fairhaven, N. J.

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Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

TYPEWRITERS

Sold—Rented—Repaired
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WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place. GR. 5-1618. N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

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CHARLES B. PERHAM
Sales Service Ford and Repairs
Used Cars
Arl. 2433 295 Broadway

BELMONT

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
445 COMMON STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses • Hats • Gloves
Neckwear • Handkerchiefs
Corsets • Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

D. W. DUNN CO.
Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester

Chloe Carry Pastry Shop
Cakes, Rolls and Pastry
THE SHOP THAT QUALITY BUILT
481 Geneva Ave. Tel. COL. 2627

BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
11 Vinton Avenue, Braintree, Mass.
CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
GUARANTEED USED CARS
Tel. Bra. 1820

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
AUGUST SALE
of Fine Furs and Coats
128 Main Street Brockton, Mass.

Sears
Saves you Money on Quality Merchandise
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
235 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON
CALL BROCKTON 1783

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Edgars
BROCKTON'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE
195 Main St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. Bro. 1

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON *(Continued)*

PORTER'S
for
WOMEN'S and MISSES' COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
224-229 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Toiletries Stationery
Modern Soda Fountain
MACKEY PHARMACY
Free Delivery Service
624 Hammond St., Cor. Heath St.
Asp. 5210

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, Florist
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

CAMBRIDGE

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Fresh Crab Flakes—live and boiled lobsters
Kirkland 9300
EGAN'S MARKET
221 Concord Ave.

Connections to All Boats and Trains
ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Avenue Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

CLARK & REID CO., Inc.
PACKERS MOVERS
Local and Long Distance Moving
380 GREEN STREET

CENTERVILLE

AUTOMOBILE IF ITS REAL SERVICE YOU WANT Bring it Here REPAIRING
GENERAL REPAIRING
L. R. ADAMS GARAGE
FENDER STRAIGHTENING and DUCO PAINTING
LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED
Tel. HY. 1063-W South Main St.

CONCORD

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham Mass
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051—0052

They Drink Our Milk Because They Like It!
Fisher Dairy
Established 1861
Call—Dedham 1401

The Use of Soft Water Is Kindness to Your BLANKETS
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Vogue Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving and Hair Styling—Experienced Operators
17 Prichard Street—Street Floor
TEL. 7820

CRYSTAL *by Dorothy Thorpe*
the loveliest decorated crystal in America
Vases—Bowls—Candlesticks
RICE & CO.
Finer Diamonds F. W. RICE 350 Main Street *Clocks*

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS

FALL RIVER

Cherry & Webb's
Buy NOW In Our . . .
Annual AUGUST SALE of FINE FURS
featuring . . .
20% Guaranteed SAVINGS!
FUR SHOP—SECOND FLOOR

GREENFIELD

BUY YOUR FUR COAT during our AUGUST FUR SALE and Save!
WILSON'S

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

ROY'S SERVICE STATION
SINCLAIR HC GASOLINE
Play Safe—Use Sinclair Pennsylvania Motor Oil
Route 2, 101 Main Street
GREENFIELD, MASS.

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street

Monarch Finer Foods
Greenfield Laundry Co.
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Moth Proof—10 Year Guaranty for Moth Damage to Furniture and Rugs
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Sporting Goods
Camping Equipment
Clark Hardware Co.
289 Main Street Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEXT TIME—
try Individual dry cleaning. Your garments cleaned to sparkling brilliance—pressed to original shape. Plain Dresses, Suits, 75c.
PHONE 1-6-4
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
Launderers—Dry Cleaners

H. R. NOYES
8 So. Central St., Bradford
Tel. 2731
Dairy Products for Every Meal

HOLYOKE

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

HYANNIS

Suburban Gas Corporation
A. E. Daunhinee, Manager
Junction Route 28 and East Main Street
Tel. Hyannis 686
Gas and Electric Appliances
GLENWOOD GE HOTPOINT
Tank Gas Service for Entire Cape

LAWRENCE

August Sale of Furs
Wider selections and bigger values than ever!
CHERRY & WEBB'S

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON

COLONIAL GARAGE, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862

Buick

Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries. Carefully Selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Birds Eye Products

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Take advantage of our
20%
August reduction on all our furniture
THE ROBERTSON CO.
82 Prescott St., Lowell, Mass.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Lowell, Mass.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Our August Fur Sale
Going on now
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Lowell, Mass.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

THIS WEEK!
Our Greatest August Fur Sale!
A collection of the choicest Fur Coats at sensationally low prices! We think it is sound judgment to buy Fur Coats NOW—at August Sale Prices.
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS
The House of Quality

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1941
884 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LY 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

Advance
AUGUST FUR SHOWING
fur coat section, second floor
★
T. W. ROGERS CO.
UNION ST.

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers. Dyers. Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

WHYTE'S ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

Mid-Summer Sale
White and Sport Shoes For the Entire Family
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 Broad Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLESHER'S
August Furniture Sale
Now in Progress
25% to 35% Reductions
See Our Display of GLENWOOD RANGES
FLESHER FURNITURE CO.
240 Pleasant St. Mal 5013

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

Entire Month of August
CLOSEOUT SALE
$1.00 2.95 3.95 and up
Discontinued styles of KEDETTES, ENNA JETTICKS and other brands
HIGGINS 144 Pleasant St. Malden 1487

A DEPOSIT of $1. opens a CHECKING ACCOUNT
ThriftiCheck
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
CAMBRIDGE · EVERETT · MALDEN · STONEHAM

MEDFORD

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYStic 0727

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

"Home of Quality and Service"
MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEMENTS
The Store of Cheerful Service

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2566

The French Doll Beauty Shoppe
58 Essex Street, Melrose Tel. 4010
Machine and Machineless PERMANENT WAVES
All Types of Waving and Manicure Service

We Carry
KNOX GELATINE
OLIVER E. HAWES CO.

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon, Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

New Bedford Steam Dye House
Guaranteed Odorless Cleaning
690 Pleasant Street Dial 68261
New Bedford, Mass.

Main Street, Falmouth, Mass.
Estab. 1886 Arthur H. Bennett, Prop.

NEWBURYPORT

89 years service rewarded
Soda bar, luncheonette, doubles capacity, modern, comfortable, convenient . . . service renewed
News Stand
17 State Street
FOWLE'S

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR MONEY SAFETY BUY OUR TRAVELLERS CHECKS
Prompt Refund, if Lost
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

Main Office Big. 4600 — Las. 9890 Las. 9624 Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
TUNE UP FOR YOUR VACATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
859 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St BIG. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

Insure with me and Rest Assured you will be Insured
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 7304

MOTOR TUNE-UP SPECIAL
$3 This Month Only
First-Class Brake Service on All Makes of Cars
J. B. JURAD
11 Court Street LAS. 3335

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

OSTERVILLE

H. M. Meserve & Co.
Everything for the Office
TYPEWRITERS
Sales, Service, Rentals and Supplies
Serving the Cape Since 1920
Parker Road Telephone 2310

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Marshall's Honey
1 lb. Jar 29c
KELSEY'S GREAT MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

August Coat Sale
Now In Full Progress
Buy your Winter Coat now and save up to $25.00.
England Brothers

Seasonable Reductions
Coats—Suits—Dresses
40%—50%—60% Off
Holden & Stone Co.

KULDA'S
Ice Cream and Sodas
Sandwiches—Lunches
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 South Street

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

Quality Work Clothes
at Popular Prices
Work Pants, Sanforized shrunk, 1.98
Work Shirts, Button or Zipper Front, Sanforized Shrunk, 88c to $1.48
BESSE-CLARKE STORE
978 NORTH STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
100 QUINCY AVENUE 37 TEMPLE STREET

COAL and COKE
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite Street, Quincy
6 Commercial Street, Weymouth

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear, $5 to $6
1 to 12, AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
Moorhead's Shoe Store
1547 HANCOCK STREET

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION $5,000 MEMBER
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

Visit our New Direct Factory Branch
1592 Hancock St., Quincy
Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints—Wallpapers
Artists' Materials—Gifts
H. A. STURN, Mgr.

READING

Did You Know?
You can have a Delicious Bottle of Grapefruit Juice or Orangeade left at your door with the Milk and Cream order
It is indeed a treat. Try it and see for yourself.
C. W. SPEAR
37 Central St., Tel. Cry 0610
Wakefield, Mass.

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

Wood & Metal Furniture Co.
EARLE G. STEELE—Proprietor
"To Homes and Hotels Since 1914"
READING, MASS. TEL. 1450

SALEM

CLARK & FRIEND
225 Essex Street, Salem
Men's and Women's Quality Clothing

SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC.

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ Star Market Co. ★
FREE SILVERWARE! ★
Get lovely Wentworth Silverplate just by saving Royal ★ Star and Budget Wise Labels!
401 Highland Ave. in Davis Square

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Cor. School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Your Favorite Line of Accessories

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
13 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your need for Men's, Women's and Children's Dress and Sport Shoes for All Occasions.

GORDON'S
MEN'S SHOP
Complete Line of Men's Wear
301 BROADWAY
Next door to the Capitol Theatre

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WESTFIELD BICYCLES
Electrical Appliances—Radios—Exide Batteries—Bicycles. Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

H. M. HARTWELL & SONS
Local Dealer
Esso
Chestnut and Taylor Streets
PHONE 2-4072

MAISON WOODWORTH INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3751, Springfield Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

Harvey & Lewis Co.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

WATERTOWN

★ Star Market Co. ★
Lowest Price This Season
Fresh Block Island
SWORDFISH
is 49c
25 Mt. Auburn Street Wat. 3000

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ ★ Our Own Clement's Brand Toiletries and Cleansing Tissues are satisfying thousands. Try them.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

WINTHROP

Lechtur's Odorless Cleansing
Three Hour Cleansing Service
Only high quality work is done here. We specialize in furs. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.
60 Woodside Avenue Ocean 1123
WE CALL AND DELIVER

The BEACON PRESS
Commercial Printing and Engraving, Social and Business Announcements
35 Putnam Street Winthrop, Mass.
TEL. OCEAN 0021

B. N. SAMUELS, Inc.
Pharmacists
AQUACADE MAKE UP
Make Up and Swim with Helena Rubinstein's Aquacade Waterproof Make Up. Cream, Powder, Indelible Lipstick, Mascara, also Liquid Sunshine. 1.00 each item.
46 WOODSIDE AVE. OCEAN 0860

WORCESTER

Launderers Dry Cleaners
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

Lubrication Washing — Radiator Flushing Simonizing
DALEY'S STATIONS
270 PARK AVE.—9 MADISON ST.—1055 MAIN ST.
SINCLAIR PRODUCTS
On request a Sinclair credit card will be mailed to readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

European Local Classified
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street. London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON. — Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on the premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40 Hyde Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SUSSEX—Paying guests received in Old Sussex Manor House, having modern conveniences, extensive garden and views; home produce; from 4½ guineas. Box W-1639, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

SEVENOAKS, KENT. — Pleasant furnished rooms, use of garden and vegetables. 130, London Road.

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

T. MEPHAM & SONS
Removals and Storage
Town Hall Square Tel. Bexhill 515
Fire-Resisting Depository

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 888
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER
"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
M. .....
.....
.....

Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
(F. KNIGHT, LTD., Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M.I.M.T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 50 Gold Medals
Specialty
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

BOURNEMOUTH

Shop at
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road
TEL. 7000
Also at Hastings, Eastbourne, Weymouth, Brighton, Southampton, Boscombe, Bath

Wilsons Ltd.
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. 1, Catherine Street, Salisbury. 248, High St. Exeter. 38, 42, 44, South St., Worthing.

Tennants
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for. Estimates and advice free. Tyres, oil, Spares.
Personal Supervision L. T. Dowland M. I. M. E. Manager

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1923
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4357

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD.
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

ATHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street Bristol PHONE 24458
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
94A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 GLOUCESTER ROAD
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield Tel. 46023
Orders solicited and delivered

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

ENGLAND

BROMLEY

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CAMBERLEY

HICKMOTT & CO.
(F. W. INWOOD)
Booksellers, Printers Stationers
7 London Road, Camberley Phone 141

Ward's
for
Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables
Park Street
Phone 1102

CHELTENHAM

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY LTD.
Promenade and Branches
Tel. 3093
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CHICHESTER

FRED. DEWEY
BUILDER and DECORATOR
SANITARY ENGINEER
17 South Bank, Chichester
Estab. 1900 Phone 2071

CROYDON PURLEY and District
W. WILLIAMS & CO.
Propr.. W. W. Knights
Drapers and Milliners
Fram Terminus, Purley Tel. Purley 1399
1B Old Lodge Lane, Purley
123 Brighton Rd., Coulsdon Tel. Purley 1977
Specialities, Jaeger Wear, Twilfit Corsets, Hosiery, Celanese Fadeless Fabrics, Household Linens.

EXETER

Joan Cresswell
Limited
ARCADE CORNER HIGH STREET EXETER
The fashion house with a triple alliance of Quality, Efficiency and Economy
PERFECT TAILORING
GOWNS OF DISTINCTION
EXQUISITE FURS
Hats by All the Leading Milliners
Complete Bridal Attire

Comfortable Shoes
for every member of the family
WOODLEY'S SHOES
259, High Street, Exeter
Opposite General Post Office

KINGSTON and SURBITON

ALL MILK PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARMS

HIGH CLASS DAIRY PRODUCE
C. MOON & SONS
DAIRY FARMERS
26 VICTORIA ROAD 404 EWELL ROAD
Elmbridge 2237 SURBITON Elmbridge 4821

Bentalls
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Ladies', Men's and Children's Hairdressing
- Rendezvous Cafe and Silver Cafe
- Removals and Warehousing

KINGSTON 1001

LEICESTER

Furs and Fur Coats
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE · LEICESTER

NORTHWOOD

Tailor and Furrier
TO LADIES and GENTLEMEN

Leslie Burrough Diploma 1933
TEMPLE HOUSE, CHESTER ROAD
NORTHWOOD MIDDX. PHONE 667

SEE NEXT PAGE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-2
Coupon

ENGLAND

NORTHWOOD (Continued)

The Gingerbread House
68 Green Lane Northwood
The Home-made Cake Shop and Tearoom of Character, Individuality and Variety.
Ph. Northwood 145 Catering of every description Special attention to post orders

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE
Ladies' Hatter and Costumier

PAIGNTON

For PIANOS, GRAMOPHONES, WIRELESS and all musical needs
Phone 5449
Harris Osborne Ltd.
79 TORQUAY ROAD, PAIGNTON
Agents for "HIS MASTER'S VOICE" Radio and Home Appliances. Irons. Room Heaters, etc.

A. E. Dey
GROCER and BUTCHER
Hyde Road Corner
PAIGNTON
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"

PINNER

CORNERWAYS CAFÉ
Mrs. A. A. Stewart
58 High St. Pinner Phone Pinner 3181
MORNING REFRESHMENT
LUNCHEONS TEAS
Home Made Cakes and Sweets

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Pophams—Plymouth

POOLE and District

Phone Parkstone 712
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES
Repairs and Maintenance
WADAMS BROS.
General IRONMONGERS
275 Bournemouth Road, Parkstone

Highcliffe Model Laundry
QUALITY SERVICE
No Mass Production
ALL ROUND SATISFACTION GIVES
SANDBANKS ROAD
Tel. PARKSTONE 557

J.S.Coles
2, Bournemouth Rd., Parkstone Tel. 422 (Opposite Parkstone Post Office)
COAL
ANTHRACITE, COKE

REDHILL—Surrey

MODERN METHODS PAY
Let us prove this to you
Franco-British
LAUNDRY
Station Square, Redhill Phone Cro. 1901

RICHMOND and District

Head Office and Bottling Dairies Princess Street, Richmond Branches at ST MARGARETS KEW SHEEN BARNES PUTNEY and EALING
Hornby & Clarkes Dairies
PETERSHAM
Local Farm
FROM GUERNSEY COWS

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day—WEDNESDAY

John Keay and Son, Ltd.
High Class GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
Efficient Service Guaranteed
8 HILL RISE, Richmond, and at Post Office, Petersham
Tel. 4007-4008 Richmond

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
collected and Delivered. Tel. Richmond 1071
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND

SEVENOAKS

"Le Gant" Corsetry
Helen Stringer
MODES
Specialist in HIGH-GRADE KNITWEAR
Phone - 871

RONALD JONES
Ladies' Hairdresser
Permanent Waving and Setting Speciality
86, High St. Phone 685

ENGLAND

SEVENOAKS (Continued)

JAMES OUTRAM
BEEHIVE BOOT STORE
"K" Footwear
Lotus & Delta
59, High Street

The "Jewelers" of the District
Est. nearly a century
STEVENSON & CO.
3, London Road, Sevenoaks

REX BENTALL.
Complete Outfitters for Men and Boys
SEVENOAKS Phone 149
TONBRIDGE Phone 482

H. MORRIS
62, High St. Phone 570
Complete Outfitter for Gentlemen and Boys
Agent for Burberry's Weatherproofs, Tress & Lincoln Bennett Hats. And MAENSON Clothes.

SUTTON COLDFIELD

Phone 978 Four Oaks
Doris Fryer
Invites you to see her COSTUMES — DAY AND EVENING GOWNS, COATS. KNITWEAR AND FUR COATS
199 LICHFIELD ROAD (Opposite Jordan Road) FOUR OAKS
Tel. 978 Four Oaks

SUTTON—Surrey

Vigilant 0990 Estab. 1867
O. W. ANNETTS
PRINTSELLER PICTUREFRAMER
ARTIST MATERIALS
159 HIGH STREET, SUTTON AND AT EPSOM

LADIES!
For Smart Footwear and All Shoe Repairs, Go to
SHINNERS LTD.
Sutton

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
AUTUMN FASHIONS
4a, 5, 6 Strand, Torquay Tel. 4314

EDWARD HENRY SERMON
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

Bathes
Original "Devonshire Violets"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites.
Kodak Specialities. Films Developed.
24 FLEET ST., TORQUAY PHONE 2934
Also at Paignton and St. Ives
This Special Perfume is also obtainable at leading stores throughout U. S. A.

J. F. ROCKHEY LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
Autumn Fashions
Pay a visit to our
CAFE RESTAURANT, TORQUAY
Tel. 3286

F. H. WILLS LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Carpets and Curtains a Speciality
9, 10, 11 Lucius Street, Torquay
Phone 2014

For Everything ELECTRICAL
Refrigeration Specialists
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT Ltd.
45 Fleet St., Torquay Phone 3403

JAMES TAYLOR
19 Lucius Street, Torquay Tel. 2580
FOOTWEAR
All Leading Makers
Repairs receive prompt attention

WOLVERHAMPTON

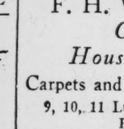
Phone 22041
ROUND-THE-CLOCK CLEANERS
ROUND the CLOCK CLEANERS
Repairs and Alterations by Expert Tailor
BERTHA HARRIS 38 VICTORIA ST.

WORTHING

The Local Food Stores
PHONE GORING 345
Depts. Groceries Provisions Fruit Fresh Vegetables Fish and Poultry
L. C. ALLEN
8 and 9 Ocean Parade
Ferring

Wales

CARDIFF



R. LLOYD
CHEMIST
93, Queen Street, Cardiff
For TOILET, ACCESSORIES, etc.
Ask to see the new Compass Camera "The Complete Camera"
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

E. ROBERTS LIMITED
KINGSWAY HOUSE, CARDIFF
Branches: 1 Park Hall Buildings also 15/16, Mount Stuart Square
COMPLETE NAVAL, MILITARY and AIR FORCE
Tailors and Outfitters

Daily Features Page

Biographical Lines

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Jane Addams
1860-1935

JANE ADDAMS was one of the great champions of Democracy.
She is known the world over as "America's uncrowned Queen."
Jane's father was a rich miller, banker, and State Senator.
She enjoyed a happy childhood in a wealthy home of Illinois.
When she entered college, history became her pet subject.
She dwelt upon the beauty of the world as revealed in books.
And as soon as she was graduated, she went over to Europe.
To Jane, England meant Westminster, Shakespeare, old villages.
But one night she found herself in the East End of London.
Here torches flared cruelly in the hands of the starved.
She observed a man devouring a rotting cabbage on the curb.
At this, the glories of England vanished from Jane's thought.
In Germany, she began to enjoy the cathedrals and organ music.
But one day her attention turned upon a file of trooping women.
They were carrying on their backs heavy casks of beer.
Their faces were red from cold, except for white scars.
The scars? Burns from the hot stuff splashing unmercifully.
Following that, Jane lost all interest in Gothic architecture.

* * *

LATER SHE and her chum, Ellen Starr, were visiting Spain.
One afternoon in Madrid they went to see a bullfight.
To think that such things were going on in the world!
"Let us go home and start a social settlement," proposed Jane.
"Such a settlement would be useful in Chicago, I am sure.
Imagine all the races that have to live there together!"
On returning Jane sought the "big house" of her dreams.
She found an old run-down mansion built by a certain Mr. Hull.
Before long the two girls were moving into their new abode.
"But why choose a poor district?" wondered their neighbors.
Stranger still, one of the young ladies dropped in one day:
She had come to invite all the wives to a "reading party."
"Don't promise to attend their church," cautioned a man.
"They may be labor spies; watch your words," advised another.
But the wives returned with glowing tales about Hull House.
The two young ladies were nice and had treated them "swell."

* * *

BY NOW the doors of the settlement were opened to all.
Mothers left their children there before going to work.
Men came to discuss labor problems; women to learn to sew.
Factory boys and girls found all sorts of games in the evening.
Russian Jews enjoyed a corner with their favorite books.
Greeks had their gymnasium; the Spanish, pianos to play.
People of twenty nationalities soon gathered at Hull House.
To them Jane was neither a saint nor a world celebrity.
She was their friend, a friend who loved them one and all.
With time volunteers offered to form clubs and classes.
Wealthy men agreed to contribute money to the experiment.
Hull House soon developed into a large group of structures.
Visitors from all climes called and stayed at the settlement.
As help came, Jane began campaigning from platform to platform.
She wrote informative books which reached millions of readers.
She became an authority on the question of child labor.
She organized the "Women's International League for Peace."
Meanwhile, social settlements multiplied all over the country.
Meanwhile the idea of co-operation gradually spread abroad.
Few Americans knew so well the heart of the European as Jane:
Her love for mankind had pierced the surface of discord.
She had grasped the essential brotherhood of the common man.

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

A Verse for Today . . .

And thou shalt command the children of Israel, that they bring thee pure oil olive beaten for the light, to cause the lamp to burn always.—Ex. 27:20.

In Lighter Vein

Her Choice

A certain man in this community has an aptitude for after-dinner speaking. He has been heard at many important functions and has acquired quite a reputation for his eloquence and repartee.

At a recent dinner party his wife was asked which after-dinner speech of his she preferred.

The lady looked up from the bouillon with a long-suffering expression. "I think the best after-dinner speech I ever heard him give," she sighed, "was this: 'Dear, I'll help with the dishes.' "—Rays of Sunshine.

His Difficulty

James Whitcomb Riley once attended a party at which were present a number of would-be literary people. One budding author, a young woman whose success had been considerably less than sensational, was bemoaning the poor prices paid in the literary field.

"Of course, Mr. Riley," she said somewhat enviously, "you have no reason to complain. You must be a very rich man. I understand you get $1 a word."

"Ye-e-es, madam," drawled the poet, "I do. But sometimes I sit all day and can't think of a single word."—Chicago Daily News.

The First C. O. D.

The practice of sending merchandise C. O. D. ("Cash on Delivery") had its origin just a hundred years ago, according to the Railway Express Agency, which, during 1940, handled approximately 6,000,000 such transactions involving the collection of an estimated total of $47,380,000.

Two years previously, Harnden's express agency had been established in New York, being the first in the United States. One day in June, 1840, in walked a merchant of that city, Mr. Erastus Elmer Barclay, and placed a package on the counter. "I have here," he said, "something which I wish sent to my customer in Fulton, Oswego County, but don't let him have it until he pays $16.50. If he does, send the money to me, and I will pay you for the service."

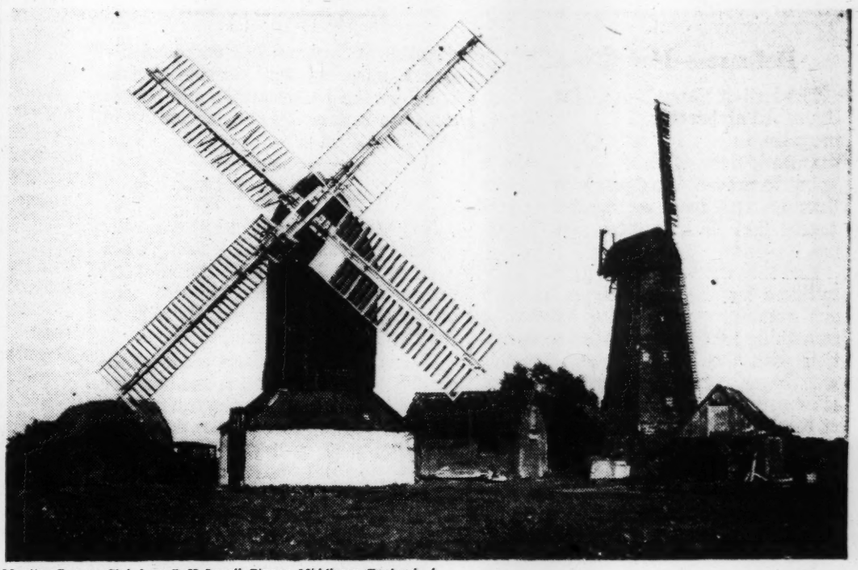
Mr. Harnden was interested in whatever was new and promising in financial results, and readily agreed and carried the transaction out accordingly. Out of this incident grew a practice which has in the subsequent years extended into all fields of merchandising and distribution.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Vermont.
2. The historic bit of ground in the middle of the cloisters of Westminster Cathedral in London.
3. A student at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, or at sea, prior to becoming an ensign.
4. A famous waterfall in Norway; 535 feet high.
5. Dorchester, now absorbed by Boston, in 1633.
6. Official Japanese news agency, at Tokyo.
7. A U. S. Army fort at San Francisco, California.
8. Clemson Agricultural College in South Carolina opened it in 1896.
9. The Missouri.
10. It is in the head of the Scepter of the British Empire.

Twin Windmills



Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

The mill on the left is the oldest working windmill in Britain, a veteran of nearly 300 years. Tradition states that people watched the Great Fire of London in 1666 from its platform. The mills are located at Outwood, a tiny village in Surrey.

Brevities

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: Utopia must be the place where a housewife never has any uninvited guests.

Chicago Daily News: Disregarding sheepskins, as always, the school of experience issues its diplomas this year on the usual No. 6 sandpaper.

Detroit News: From the letters he doesn't get from camp, the experienced parent will understand that the children are having a wonderful time.

Daily Quotation

METHOD will teach you to win time.—GOETHE.

The Trend

A shortage of men has caused one New York City taxicab company to advertise for women drivers. Some of them are already on the job. They receive 42 per cent of their fares.

Where Would You Find—

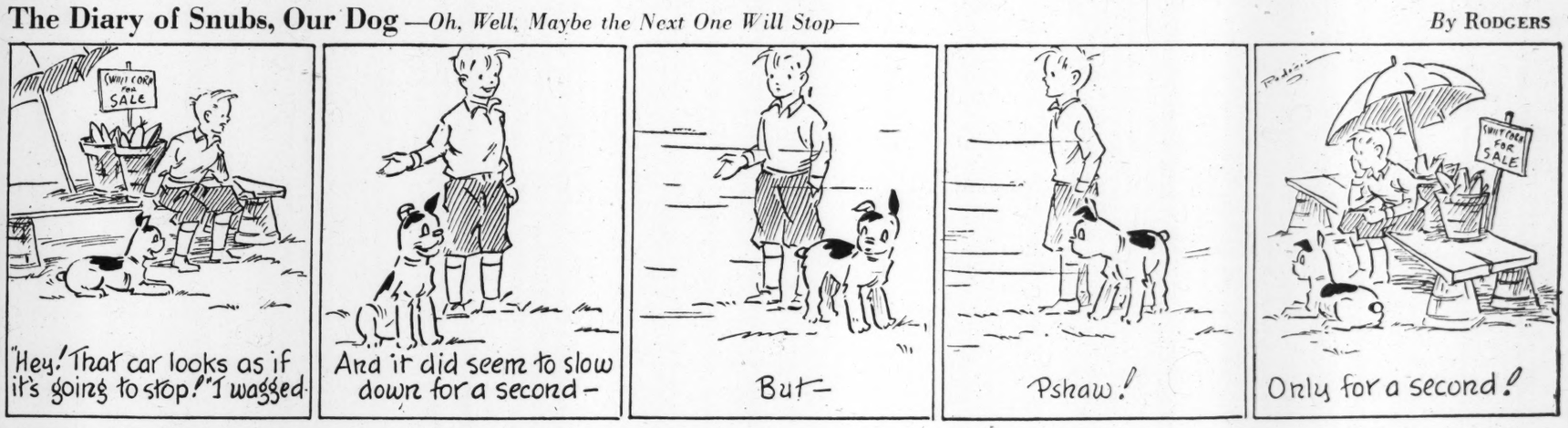
1. New England's only inland State?
2. Cloister Garth?
3. An American midshipman?
4. The Voringfos?
5. The Massachusetts town to elect the first board of selectmen in America?
6. Domei?
7. Fort Mason?
8. The first textile school in the United States?
9. The river which forms the eastern boundary of Nebraska?
10. The Great Cullinan Diamond?

(Answers appear on this page)

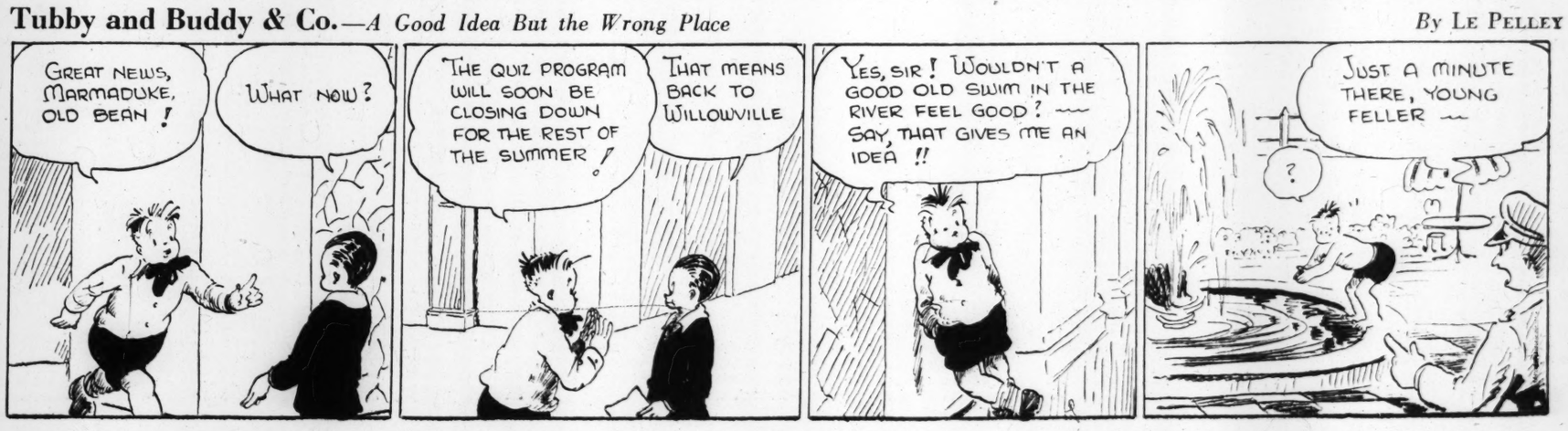
The Adventures of Waddles—*Facts and Figures* By The Hagers

MATILDA MUTTERED, "FIDDLESTICK! I'VE NEVER LIKED ARITHMETIC."
"NOW WHAT IS WRONG?" I QUACKED. "TELL ME." "THE BANK AND I DO NOT AGREE."
"AH-HA! I SEE THE REASON WHY. THE FAULT IS NOT THE BANK'S," SAID I.
"ONE THING, DEAR AUNT, WE CAN'T IGNORE— THE FACT THAT TWO AND TWO MAKE FOUR."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh, Well, Maybe the Next One Will Stop*— By Rodgers


USED CARS FOR SALE
"Hey! That car looks as if it's going to stop!" I wagged
And it did seem to slow down for a second—
But—
Pshaw!
Only for a second!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Good Idea But the Wrong Place* By Le Pelley


GREAT NEWS, MARMADUKE, OLD BEAN!
WHAT NOW?
THE QUIZ PROGRAM WILL SOON BE CLOSING DOWN FOR THE REST OF THE SUMMER!
THAT MEANS BACK TO WILLOWVILLE
YES, SIR! WOULDN'T A GOOD OLD SWIM IN THE RIVER FEEL GOOD? SAY, THAT GIVES ME AN IDEA!!
JUST A MINUTE THERE, YOUNG FELLER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Defense—Not Crusade

The visit of Harry L. Hopkins, United States Administrator of the Lend-Lease program, to Moscow tells all the world that fastidiousness about ideology is not going to prevent Americans, any more than Britons, from seizing the opportunity that Hitler's attack on Russia has provided.

Had this war originated in a crusade initiated by the democracies to wipe out totalitarianism, there might be something inconsistent about co-operation with the Soviet Union. But this war began when democratic peoples, after many retreats before the menace of Nazi-Fascist violence, at last drew a line over which they could not safely permit aggression to step.

The drawing of the line did not stop the advance of Nazi ambition or its boast that Naziism was a world in itself and that the other world must go. The war has resulted from the efforts of that other world to stay.

It is not inconsistent for a people fighting in self-defense to co-operate with another people also fighting in self-defense—against the same enemy. The absurdly inconsistent alternative would be to permit that enemy any opportunity of destroying them one by one. This simple logic is at the base of democratic policy toward Russia.

We need not forget that Russian policy in 1939 helped to bring about this war. We may suspect that the Soviet leaders hoped to see capitalistic countries destroy each other, or we may grant that they were too afraid of the Nazis to wish to oppose them, or again that distrust between Communist Russia and the capitalist democracies precluded any working agreement among them so long as there could be a doubt as to where Hitler would strike.

But now that the Nazi leader, like the legendary General, has ridden off in all directions, we can be sure Russia is sadder, as all of us are wiser. The Nazis themselves have cleared up some of the chief questions that kept Britain and Russia apart in 1939.

The question as to what sort of world could be built on a joint democratic-communistic victory over the Nazis will almost certainly be raised by American isolationists and others who may regard Mr. Hopkins' visit, as do the propagandists in Berlin, as "criminal." This question will also be asked by sincere seekers for a better world.

At the very least, we may expect a better peace than would be imposed by the Nazis. At the worst, it will be a peace by compromise, something which one could not hope for from Berlin. Already we have signs, in the reported Polish-Russian accord, that Soviet leaders are ready to co-operate in the aims of Britain and the United States. This accord looks to the restoration of the prewar Polish boundaries when Nazi power is broken. It conforms, as Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles observes, with the American policy of non-recognition of territorial gains made through aggression.

Mr. Hopkins' visit, and all measures which the United States can take to aid Russia's stand against the Nazis, fit properly into the plan of British and American defense of their freedom and the freedom of small nations. The first requisite of a just peace is the destruction of Naziism. The unexpectedly stanch stand of the Russian armies has given the democracies a new opportunity to restore order and decency in world relations.

Gasolineless Nights

Not "gasless" Sundays but a closing of filling stations from 7 o'clock in the evening until 7 o'clock in the morning proves to be the first form of restriction on gasoline consumption throughout the Eastern seaboard States.

If this affects only the much-publicized "night life" of cities, the sacrifice can be readily borne in the interests of defense. It may mean more agreeable working hours for some filling station attendants. But particularly, it is a more acceptable form of reduction than Secretary Harold L. Ickes' first suggestion of banning all Sunday driving.

Some Sunday driving, such as going to church or on short afternoon outings, may be as important to the individual as any week-day use he makes of his automobile. Moreover, a considerable industry of summer hotels and roadside restaurants depends on week-end motoring.

The possibility must be faced that mere night closing of filling stations may not accomplish the saving of petroleum products that is necessary in view of the shortage of tanker ships. In this event, it may be reasonable after the end of the vacation season to add Sunday closing of the stations. The motorist might then use what "gas" he had in his tank but could hardly start on any 300-mile forays.

If such measures as these leave gasoline consumption still at a higher rate than the available tankers can supply, the ultimate step doubtless will have to be the difficult business of issuing ration cards. Even this possibility will be faced with better grace if Americans find that the new licensing arrangements mean an actual end to the shipping of gasoline to Japan. At any rate, motorists can be relieved that restriction is beginning as simply and easily as by the 7 o'clock closing plan.

No Time for Crow Hunts

The crow has been blamed for many things. Unthinking farmers and sportsmen have organized ruthless hunts. Conservationists have been insisting for years that this friendly, rusty-coated fellow does more good than harm—though he certainly can be a decided nuisance at times. At any rate, crow hunts should be foregone during a national emergency.

The Emergency Conservation Committee of New York has recently published added proof of the crow's value as an insect and grub-eating friend of the farmer. At the same time the common story that crows eat the eggs of wild ducks has been shown by the United States Biological Survey to be exaggerated since the crow range and duck nesting area overlap but little. It did find that the lead shot from hunters' guns, imbedded in the mud and eaten by ducks feeding in shallow water, caused many tragedies. Gradually the public is learning that the crow has a right to sit in a tall tree and send his "Caw-caw" over the fields he helps protect. Large-scale crow control is best left to public authority.

August

August, month of peace and plenty, is with us once again. Ripeness touching fields and gardens. Days, though shortening, holding twilight tuned to crickets' serenading. Dawns aglow with summer sunshine. Barn bays filled with meadow harvests. Added hay cocks standing sentry. Bob Whites calling from rail-fences. Robins teaching young to fly. Summer singing of achievement.

Butterflies hovering over milkweed halos. Boneset and Joe Pye-weed blooming. Sunflowers in the gardens towering. Clematis on stone walls flowering. Corn all tasseled in the valleys. Apples, peaches, berries—bounty of a season's mellowing. Royal August, lavish ever.

Aggression at Home

Whatever regrettable damage he may have done to Pan-American relations, Senator D. Worth Clark has done the service of stating frankly what some American isolationists offer as the alternative to helping the democracies defend freedom. He is quoted as telling newsmen the United States should use its troops to take over control of the Western Hemisphere, including Latin America and Canada, and set up puppet governments where necessary to favor American interests.

The view is only a more belligerent expression of a policy broached by Charles A. Lindbergh in two of his earlier speeches. In fact, it is the logical conclusion of reasoning which cuts itself off from outside assistance or responsibility. If one does not believe in any power of international justice or any prospect of international co-operation, then he must rely on his own physical might.

If that is a nation's confidence, it looks about for buffer states to put a margin of resistance in the way of a potential enemy. It does not care then whether these neighbor states want to be taken over or not. It thinks in terms of the "superior race"—which is, of course, its own.

When Mr. Clark talks of puppet governments, wherein does his proposal differ from the shaky undertakings of Japan in Manchukuo and at Nanking? His reference to using soldiers "in our hemisphere" is not unlike Mussolini's calling the Mediterranean "our sea" while attacking Ethiopia. And when he says, "It probably would not be necessary to fire a single shot to take control of this whole hemisphere," he recalls the hopes of Hitler during and after Munich.

Morally the suggestion that the United States forcibly take control of friendly neighboring nations is on all fours with what Germany has done—and Americans have reprehended—in Poland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Greece.

Thus the end-product of the logic shows the identity in essence between extreme but consistent isolationism and the Nazi ideology of racial superiority and regional, if not world, dominance. Americans need to keep aggression out of their own thinking while they are resisting its effects abroad.

The Lady Next Door says the favorite neckline this season seems to be the V-neck.

Thinking Toward Peace: Reconstruction on Universal Lines

This newspaper, convinced that no sound peace can be made with Hitlerism, and that constructive thinking toward genuine peace is the best answer to Nazi peace offensives, is presenting under this title some of the proposals for newer new orders. We shall have something to say about some of them and we hope readers will join the discussion. Today we present additional excerpts from an article by Vera Micheles Dean in the June Survey Graphic.

What would be the new economic order at the end of the war?

In discussing the post-war economic order, as in discussing the post-war political order, German and Anglo-American planners agree that it will be impossible and undesirable, at the end of the war, to restore an international economic system based on small national units struggling with each other for markets and raw materials, and striving to shut each other's exports out by tariff walls, currency restrictions, and other forms of national control. Both groups look toward the formation of larger economic units. . . .

Two Forms of Imperialism?

The Nazis think in terms of continental economic systems, linked by barter trade with the European continent plus Africa, organized by Germany primarily for the benefit of the German people (although others presumably would benefit by opportunities for work in a German-dominated system), and corresponding reorganization of Asia for the benefit of the Japanese. The Anglo-Americans, while differing widely among themselves on many details, now think in terms of throwing the resources of the whole world open to all peoples on a basis of equality, and distributing these resources in such a way as to benefit international society as a whole. . . .

Discussions of the post-war economic order inevitably raise the question whether the present struggle is merely a struggle between two forms of imperialism and, if that is true, whether there is anything to choose between Nazi and Anglo-American imperialism. British and American imperialism—like that of other peoples throughout history—has produced many ugly results. To say this is not to say that Nazi imperialism, based on theories of the "master race" and racial discrimination applied to some of the most culturally advanced of the European peoples, is not more reprehensible than that of Britain and the United States, which in theory, at least, recognizes the equality of races and the rights of racial and religious minorities—even if often in the past British and American practice has fallen far short of theory. . . .

The task is not to condemn all imperialism, but to make it possible by practical measures for backward countries to develop as rapidly as possible, so that they can achieve economic stability and political autonomy. . . .

Imperialism Seen as Withering

Such a program of co-operation, if effective, would insure the eventual "withering away" of imperialism, as one backward region after another becomes advanced. It would offer opportunities for the investment, not merely of capital, but of all the talents, imagination, sense of social responsibility, and capacity for devotion that may be possessed by advanced peoples. . . .

Will the United States decide to take a part in the vast tasks of reconstruction that lie ahead, or will it prefer to seek such peace and prosperity as might be found in isolation?

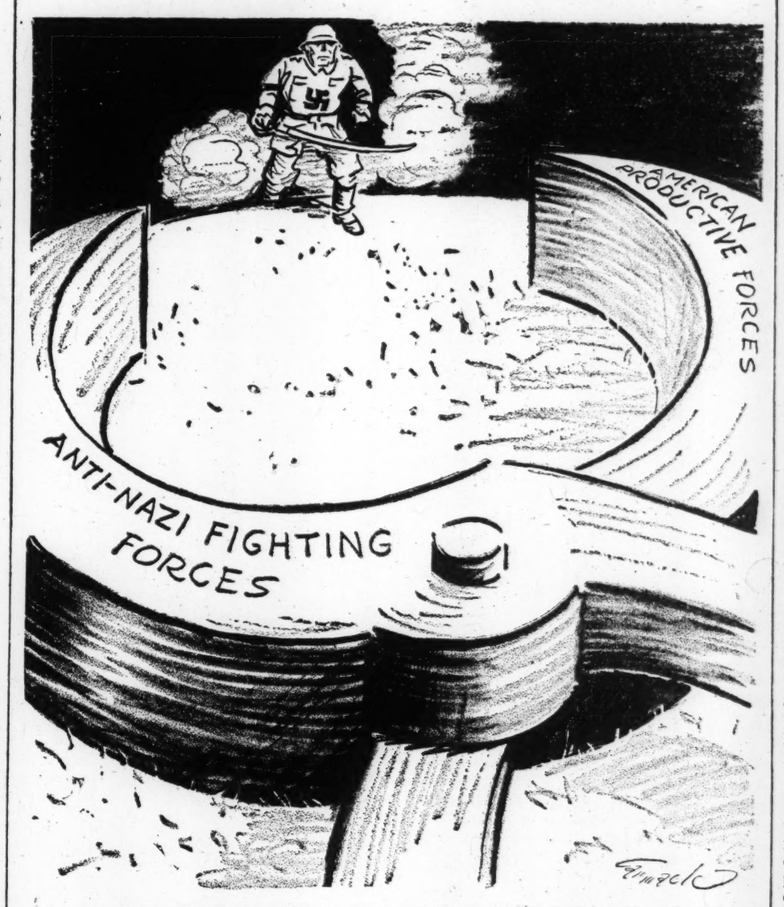
The irony is that, whatever course the United States decides to follow—whether to increase aid to Britain up to and including measures that create the risk of war, or to abandon aid to Britain, in the hope of avoiding a showdown with Germany—it will not escape some form of international responsibility. . . . The concept of Western Hemisphere defense and "integration," which has to a large extent displaced the post-1919 concept of American isolation within continental United States, fits in neatly with the pattern of division into continental units, each ruled by a "master race," envisaged by the Nazis. It would involve "integration" into the domain of the United States, by force if necessary, of countries that might be reluctant, for economic, religious, or cultural reasons, to become part and parcel of a "continental" unit ruled by North Americans, who in their eyes would be assuming the role of "master race." . . .

The Choice Before the U. S.

Unless the United States decides, then, to restrict its activities to its own continental boundaries, accepting a shrunken economy and reduced standards of living, it will have to undertake either the task of Western Hemisphere "integration," with all the dangers implied in a policy of nationalistic expansion, or else accept its share of responsibility for reconstruction of the world on universal lines, cutting across regional and continental units.

. . . We have only begun to explore the possibilities of human co-operation—not for war destruction but for peace construction—to promote social welfare.

Speaking of Pincer Movements—



Readers Warn Against "Breaking Up Army"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

To disband our armies now is to invite Hitler to move in on the Western Hemisphere while the United States are at their weakest. That a state of emergency exists, warranting the retention of draftees beyond the first year of service as provided in the conscription law, is tragically obvious. Citizens should urge their representatives in Congress to declare this state of emergency, so that, unlike other would-be neutrals now under Hitler's heel, America may not jeopardize her future. E. L. F.

Wellesley, Mass.

Music for Herr Hitler?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The uproar from Senators Wheeler, Taft, and Johnson over the request of the Chief of Staff to retain some measure of control over National Guardsmen, Selectees, Reserve Officers beyond the one-year period must be pleasant and familiar music to Herr Hitler. These men are doing splendid work widening old fissures and creating new fissures and are assisting Hitler to insure the success of his propaganda of internal disintegration.

Undoubtedly, Hitler has counted on this enthusiastic co-operation from Wheeler and Lindbergh as he has always counted on similar assistance from similar appeasers in other countries. Although the Nazi victories upon the field of battle have been impressive, their achievement in the field of propaganda of internal disintegration have been phenomenal. In every country Hitler has always been able to find individuals and groups who will do exactly as he wishes and will say just what he wishes. Even those who bitterly oppose Hitler, often play right into his hands.

It is my opinion that Hitler attacked Russia more for political reasons than for economic or military reasons, for undoubtedly the Russian affair will delay America's entry into the war.

In any event, the prospect of our poorly trained army, beginning to break up before it gets its hands on any modern equipment, must indeed be pleasing to Hitler.

Washington FREDERICK SHANNON

"Majority?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What has become of the "majority" of the American people which, according to Senator Wheeler, thinks that the President has gone "too far in his policies of helping Britain?"

The July 21 release of the Gallup Poll, so frequently quoted by Senator Wheeler in other connections, showed that 55 per cent of the American public thought that President Roosevelt's measures to aid Britain were "about right." An additional 22 per cent thought that the President's measures had not gone far enough.

Of the remaining 23 per cent who voted that the President had gone "too far," I wonder how many "heil" Senator Wheeler for opposing every measure for aid to Britain. SARAH BATES CODDING

Oak Bluffs, Mass.

When Hitler Cries Peace—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the more subtle military weapons frequently used by the Germans, is the "peace offensive." Launched after a great military success, the "peace offensive" seeks to consolidate the gains which already have been won, when it appears that no further gains can easily be secured by continuing the fight.

The "peace offensive" is also designed to place the onus for continuing the war upon the nations rejecting the peace offer. It causes dissension in the army ranks between those who wish to continue the fight and those defeatists who welcome any opportunity for ending the struggle.

Capitalizing on the prestige derived from victory, the conquering nation takes advantage of the good offices of frequently sincere but misguided pacifists in non-belligerent countries.

We have seen this technique used by the Germans in both World Wars. For example, in December, 1916, after Rumania had been crushed, the Kaiser's Germany launched a peace offensive on a grand scale, but the Allies promptly branded it as being "less an offer of peace . . . than a maneuver of war."

We have every reason to believe that if Hitler succeeds in conquering Russia, he will be willing to make peace on his own terms with the Allied governments. He will argue that he has saved the world from communism and that now the lion (fascism) can lie down together with the lamb (democracy) in everlasting world peace.

Once peace has been gained, der Führer would be able to resume the Munich technique of conquest which is much less costly and just as effective. We must not forget that Hitler has promised the German people that no outposts of democracy would be permitted to exist in the New Order lest it spread. HILDA EDMONDSON

Germantown, Pa.

Four Acts in a Nazi Drama

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

ACT I: Nazis to Poland: Help us against Czechoslovakia and you will get Teschen. (Poland agrees, gets Teschen and shortly thereafter is itself dismembered.)

ACT II: Nazis to Russia: Help us against Poland and you will get a large slice of it with much more additional territory. (Russia agrees, gets eastern Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, part of Finland and Bessarabia, all of which has now been taken away from it. Now it is desperately fighting against Nazi slavery.)

ACT III: Nazis to Italy: Help us against France and you will receive a great reward. (Italy is now a vassal of Germany.)

ACT IV: Nazis to Japan: Help us against Russia and you will get—

Japan: We know—that's just what is worrying us.

Garden City, N. Y. DAVID BARNETT

Congress Alone Responsible

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We have yet to learn that Congress, not the President, declares war, so our urgings and pleadings, for or against, should be directed to our representatives.

The President as the servant of the people waits upon the members of Congress to tell him when to act, and he leaves it to the press and radio to inform and advise them. The initiative is up to Congress who alone should be held responsible for delayed action since the President merely administers its decisions within the limits of the Constitution. O. M. HUDSON

Sausalito, Calif.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Wide Horizon

Let Us Hold Up His Hands!

By Maj. James Ross

The Congress is today debating pros and cons of geographical and length-of-service limitations now hampering the efficiency of our Army. While they argue, the flames of war on three continents lick our outposts in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is time that the American people take stock of their assets of national defense, and, above all, of the status of the United States Army.

It's a grand Army, this; an organization built by phenomenal efforts in less than a year to a strength of 1,497,900, according to latest War Department figures. It's an Army which requires further training and much fuller implementing before it can do the real job of national defense for which it was assembled. Parenthetically, we must not forget that this Army of the United States is in general in a more advanced state of training than were any of the divisions we so hurriedly flung into action during the World War. One master-builder is responsible for this Army—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. Marshall built it, Marshall is training it. And Marshall, whose brain is the essence of the American professional military mind, has bluntly told the Congress that this instrument will be vitally impaired unless the combat teams of this squad he has trained remain unchanged in personnel. These things, as the Chief of Staff stated in his report of July 3 last, "are questions to be determined by their Commander-in-Chief and the Congress, and should not be confused with the problem of their readiness for service."

* * *

George Marshall is a professional soldier, the big chief of that small force of 14,800 men who compose the professional officer corps of our Regular Army. He has no political ax to grind. He and his officers are concerned with but one basic responsibility, building, training, and leading an efficient instrumentality of the United States, its Army. The layman who for political or other reasons befogs this issue assumes a grave responsibility.

It is not the first time that Congress has delayed in its efforts to "raise and maintain armies" at crucial moments. We find President James Madison, in a letter to Thomas Jefferson, February 7, 1812, four months before the War of 1812 broke out, bewailing such tactics. "The newspapers," he wrote, "give you a sufficient insight into the measures of Congress. With a view to enable the Executive to step at once into Canada, they have provided, after two months' delay, for a regular force requiring twelve to raise it, and after three months' for a volunteer force, on terms not likely to raise it at all for that object. The mixture of good and bad, avowed and disguised motives, accounting for these things, is curious enough, but not to be explained in the compass of a letter."

* * *

And we find this same President Madison nine months later, in a letter to Governor Galusha of Vermont, observing that "nothing can more contribute to prolong the contest and embarrass the attainment of its just objects, than the encouragement afforded to the hopes of the enemy by appearances of discord and discontent among themselves."

This latter letter was written November 30, 1812, just six weeks after the militia troops of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer discovered their constitutional rights in the middle of the Battle of Niagara River, October 12-13, and refused to cross the water into Canada, watching 1,000 American Regulars, who had crossed to assault Queenston Heights, being killed or captured.

One could fill volumes with similar horrible examples of past procrastinating and faulty legislation which have caused needless loss of good American lives and tremendous property damage, have thwarted the will of the American people, have hampered American soldiers in carrying out that will. Let us not make that mistake now.

Marshall, who built our fighting machine, says that to make it work properly the existing geographic and length-of-service barriers must be removed. He knows best. Let us hold up his hands.

Mirror of World Opinion

What They Don't Tell

Brewers keep on shouting about the "revenue" the Government receives from them, but nothing is said about the fact that for every dollar of revenue, seven dollars are spent for beer instead of clothing, foodstuffs, household conveniences or other useful products.—*The National Voice*, Los Angeles.

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